

Many More Foreign Visitors

Chinese Jam Roads, Hotels
With Easing of Travel Curbs

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Oct. 4 (UPI)—After years of tight travel restrictions, the Chinese have begun to move around their country by the hundreds of thousands, jamming newly expanded airports, railroad stations and overnight lodgings.

Recent visitors to China report long lines at such tourist attractions as the Great Wall. They say workers are being allowed, apparently for the first time, to seek new jobs in distant cities.

A Hong Kong editor who recently returned from Peking said that an official said that the Chinese capital now has about 100,000 visitors at any one time

and plans to increase that to 400,000 in the next two years.

The apparent relaxing of travel restrictions has occurred since the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung last year and the rise of a new pragmatic leadership pledged to improve living standards.

A new accent on consumerism "may explain in part the new policy," said David Chen, foreign affairs editor for the South China Morning Post, who visited Peking and Shanghai recently.

"Trains, public vehicles and riverboats are jammed," said Mr. Chen, who had last visited China four years ago. "Air transport is also congested, with increasing numbers of cadres of relatively junior rank traveling by plane."

More foreign visitors, particularly those of Chinese descent, have helped swell tourist ranks. A Hong Kong businessman organizing tours in China for Hong Kong Chinese said that the increased travel reflected the new Peking administration's desire "to show people how much has been accomplished" since its more dogmatic opponents in the Communist party were purged in October of last year.

Apparently to ease the way for travelers, the Chinese press has encouraged improvements in train service by praising railway achievements "in a period of rising train travel and a speeded-up tempo of both freight and passenger traffic," according to a June 30 New China News Agency dispatch.

Facilities Strained
The increased traveling has strained some facilities, visitors report. But Peking has begun to brag about its efforts to meet the demand.

"Modern airports have been built or are being expanded in Peking, Tientsin, Hanoi, Harbin, Urumchi and other places to cope with China's growing air traffic," the agency reported recently.

A four-story terminal building is under construction at Peking's airport. It will include the new agency said, "customs office, ticket office, luggage hall, office for foreign airlines in Peking, passenger lounge, lounge for air crews and special lounges for foreign dignitaries and delegations" as well as "shops, restaurants for both Chinese and European food and bars."

The Chinese say that they will build at the airport two parking ramps with space for 16 large aircraft, and a six-story hotel for foreigners. They have already built a second runway and lengthened the original runway to 12,500 feet.

Peking reported April 15 that it had opened a 2,160-mile air route between Shanghai and Urumchi, in the far west, making it the longest air route in the country.

On July 1, the New China News Agency reported the opening of a railroad station in Changsha, in central China, important because it is the nearest city to Mao's birthplace in Shaoshan, a favorite tourist stop. It can accommodate 8,000 passengers, making it second in size to Peking's station.

Mr. Chen, the Hong Kong editor, said that workers unhappy in one city were being allowed to move elsewhere if they could find a worker to switch jobs with them.

Many Chinese travelers appear to be officials and workers who have money but little to spend it on in a country still seriously short of consumer goods.

Much of the increased travel, some observers say, may be due to the unusual number of national conferences and celebrations that have been held recently in Peking.

Boeing Workers
Begin Walkout
For Higher Pay

SEATTLE, Oct. 4 (UPI)—Nearly 24,000 members of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers went on strike against the Boeing Co. early today.

Wages were the central issue in the dispute. The union is seeking a 10-per-cent pay rise in each year of a three-year contract, but the IAM says that the company offered only 3 per cent each year.

Al Schultz, chief negotiator for the 23,800 IAM members, warned, "It could be a long strike." Mr. Schultz also predicted that the walkout would shut down production of Boeing's 707, 727, 737 and 747 airliners, but a company spokesman said that Boeing would attempt to keep its facilities open.

It was the first strike by machinists against Boeing in 12 years. The last strike lasted 19 days.

Any ultimate settlement between Boeing and the union involved is expected to set a nationwide pattern in the aerospace industry.

The IAM represents more than a third of Boeing's 63,197 employees—52,000 of them in the Seattle area.



Britain's Prime Minister James Callaghan addressing the Labor party conference in Brighton yesterday.

Callaghan Sees Bright Future
For Troubled U.K. Economy

(Continued from Page 1)
best to use Britain's advantage in the future.

He said that the oil reserves were worth more than £200 billion (£350 billion), production in the 1980s would be around 100 to 130 million tons a year and annual government revenue from it would be about \$4 billion in the early 1980s.

Urges Restraint
Mr. Callaghan also made it clear that restraint and moderation had to continue.

To win the election, he said, Labor must be convincing on the twin problems of jobs and prices. Unemployment has become endemic throughout the West, and Labor must not cheat Britain's 1.6 million jobless by pretending that there were quick and easy solutions, he said.

35 Nations Open Conference
On Human Rights, Security

(Continued from Page 1)
Communist East but, at this point at least, has been written so as to avoid naming specific countries and to include examples of American shortcomings.

A problem is that chief Soviet delegate Yuli Voronov will address the hundreds of delegates about an hour before Mr. Gold-berg speaks, and a harsh initial Soviet attack on the West is apt to spark a prompt revision of the U.S. delegate's text.

The personalities of both the Soviet and U.S. chief representatives are playing a part in the guessing game here about how the tone of their opening presentations will affect the course of events. Both men are viewed by experienced delegates as able to get excited quickly over certain issues.

Concern in Moscow
The appointment of Mr. Gold-berg to head the U.S. delegation is likely to have prompted concern in Moscow, sources here believe.

"He is among the most famous civil libertarians and most prominent Jews in the U.S.," a delegate observed about the former Supreme Court justice and UN ambassador, "and he is very sensitive to the human-rights issue."

This first week of the conference will be devoted to speeches made in public sessions by delegates of the 33 European nations plus the United States and Canada—the 35 signers of the 1975 agreements in Helsinki.

Then the conference will move behind closed doors, first for a week of general debate by all countries' delegates and then for a series of special committee meetings that will review progress or the lack of it in living up to the 1975 agreements.

The conference here is slated to run until at least Dec. 22, although it could reconvene again in mid-January for another month if necessary—an option the United States insisted upon as a means to avoid any Soviet filibuster designed to avoid a full discussion of human rights.

Greater Pressure
The more detailed U.S. pressure for improvement in civil rights in the Soviet-led Eastern bloc will be imposed in the closed sessions. It is felt that more direct questioning and argument with the Russians and their allies can be achieved in the closed sessions without causing the conference to get out of hand by public embarrassment.

Norway's delegate to the conference, Thorvald Stoltenberg, also voiced concern today over human rights, saying that public opinion in his country has strongly against human rights violations that have occurred in the two years since the Helsinki accords were signed.

The first glimpse of Communist commentaries on human rights was given by the Romanian delegate, who said at today's session that each country has its own values when it comes to

The government has spent \$900 million on the problem in the last two and a half years, he said, adding that trying to protect jobs with import controls was no cure. If every country tried to solve its problems this way, Britain would suffer more than most.

"But we must intervene to stop unfair competition and we will intervene to prevent industries with a viable future going to the wall," he said.

Mr. Callaghan pressed the government's case for a 10-per-cent ceiling on wage increases and said that anything more than that would push up inflation again.

"To those who tell me 'No way will the country accept 10 per cent,' I reply, 'Then no way will you stop prices or unemployment going up again.'"

Ukraine Church
Assails Vatican,
Kremlin Policies

ROME, Oct. 4 (Reuters)—Ukrainian Catholic leaders said here today that the Vatican and the Kremlin were destroying their church, which is banned in the Soviet Union but supported by about 3 million faithful in the Western world.

"Vatican curial circles are lacking the Ukrainian Catholic Church and Moscow policymakers are brutalizing it. Both practices spell the death of this church," a statement issued by the Ukrainian church leaders said.

They renewed demands that the Vatican recognize Cardinal Josyf Slipyi, who was allowed to leave the Soviet Union in 1963 after spending 18 years in prison, as the patriarch of the church.

The Vatican, which has allowed the cardinal to live there, has consistently refused to recognize him as the autonomous leader of the church to avoid further friction with the Soviet Union and its East European allies.

Soviet authorities banned the Ukrainian Catholic Church in 1946 by forcibly incorporating it into the Russian Orthodox Church.

JERUSALEM, Oct. 4 (Reuters)—The Israeli radio today insisted that the United States and the Soviet Union had reached a secret agreement on how the Geneva Middle East peace conference should be conducted but that the agreement was in complete disagreement with Israeli hopes and policies.

The state-owned radio has been broadcasting the report in almost every news bulletin since last night. The report has angered Israelis, who are already smarting over the terms of the latest U.S.-Soviet declaration on the principles that should guide a Middle East peace settlement.

Speakers for Prime Minister Menachem Begin's office and the Foreign Ministry said that they could neither deny nor confirm the report. But the radio's stress on it suggested that it had official sanction.

The radio maintained that the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed that the real negotiations at a resumed Geneva conference would take place in committees, at which Israeli representatives would face combined Arab Palestinian teams, including Palestinians.

Israel Position
Israeli spokesmen, on the other hand, have gone on record as saying that substantive talks at Geneva should be held between Israel and the separate Arab countries, with the Palestinians present as members of the Jordanian delegation.

Israel maintains that such face-to-face negotiations constitute the only way of obtaining freely negotiated peace treaties.

According to the radio report, the U.S.-Soviet agreement means that the U.S. and Soviet co-chairmen of the Geneva conference, United Nations observers and Palestinian representatives would be present at all talks.

Mr. Begin, meanwhile, is resting in a hospital after getting sick last week. Doctors said that he has been receiving relatives and listening to radio news. Doctors said that Mr. Begin's state of exhaustion was probably partly caused by the lengthy meeting he had Friday with the U.S. ambassador to Israel, Samuel Lewis, at which he was informed of the latest U.S.-Soviet declaration, which was made public on Saturday.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman denied that the United States had consulted Israel about the declaration. Mr. Begin, informed of the declaration by Ambassador Lewis, immediately presented his objections to both its publication and its contents, the spokesman said.

Sadat, Arafat Confer
CAIRO, Oct. 4 (Reuters)—Talks between President Anwar Sadat and Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, have produced identical views on the Middle East situation.

Those actions, the Romanian said, are taken with aims other than the humanitarian purposes of the Helsinki accords. Romania has been under heavy pressure in recent years to allow both ethnic Germans and Jews to emigrate.

The delegates also heard a message today from Yugoslav President Tito.

Marshal Tito said some of the Helsinki agreements had been carried out only hesitantly and inconsistently and "increased efforts" by all countries are needed to implement all three major sections of the accords.

Marshal Tito, a leader of the so-called nonaligned nations, put special emphasis on curbing the arms buildup on both sides of the race, he said, that "not only increases mistrust but threatens to escape all human control."

Sakharov's Appeal
MOSCOW, Oct. 4 (AP)—Andrei Sakharov, the spokesman for the Soviet Union's dissident movement, challenged the West today to defend its principles on human rights against what he said is a concerted attack by the East bloc.

In an appeal to the Belgrade conference delegates, Mr. Sakharov called Soviet violations of human rights "a test by the Soviet authorities of the firmness and consistency of the West in defense of the principles proclaimed at Helsinki."

Stranger System
He took issue with a main point of Western criticism of the new constitution: That while it enumerates citizens' rights, it also lists their duties and demands that the rights be exercised only "for the purpose of strengthening the Socialist system."

"It seems that from the standpoint of our class adversaries," Mr. Brezhnev said, "Soviet citizens should evidently be granted only the right to fight against the Soviet state, the Socialist system, so as to gladden the hearts of the imperialists."

He made a strong counterattack on Western society. "What real rights and freedoms are guaranteed to the masses in present-day imperialist society?" he asked.

"The right of tens of millions of sick people to do without medical aid, which costs a vast sum of money? Or else the right of ethnic minorities to humiliating discrimination in employment and education, in political and everyday life? Or is it the right to live in perpetual fear of the omnipotent underworld of organized crime and to see how the press, cinema, TV and radio services go out of their way to educate the

On Conduct of Talks at Geneva

Israel Radio Charges Secret U.S.-Soviet Pact

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Moral Judgment Cited
In the plea, tape recorded by a probation officer, Ehrlichman spoke of having let Nixon be his conscience, saying, "In effect, I abdicated my moral judgment and turned it over to someone else."

Mitchell's lawyer, William Hundley, told the court as he had in his petition for an early release that Mitchell is severely crippled by arthritis and needs an operation. But most of all, he said, Mitchell needs to be with his 15-year-old motherless daughter, Martha.

In his taped plea, Mitchell told the judge that he is "truly sorry" for the actions that put him in prison.

"My reflections have convinced me my convictions resulted from my actions... no set of circumstances, whatever they might be, would ever again cause me to perform such actions or lead me to commit such deeds."

Haldeman, too, in his taped plea, said, "I have strong feelings of responsibility that whatever wrong was done will never be done again by me."

He added, "I have a feeling I have an obligation to make amends. I have no bitterness."

The bishops approved a formal statement of "conscience" that affirmed the right of any member of the church to conscientiously object to last year's decision by the General Convention to ordain women.

Presiding Bishop John Allen had told the body that he would be willing to resign if he were considered unfit because of his unconditional opposition to women as priests.

The United States, Israel and South Africa were the only countries to vote against the resolution, which was supported by 70 Third World and Soviet-bloc nations. Canada and 32 other members abstained.

Aviation Body Allows PLO Observer Role
MONTREAL, Oct. 4 (AP)—The International Civil Aviation Organization voted by a wide margin yesterday to allow the Palestine Liberation Organization to take part as an observer in the UN-affiliated body.

The United States, Israel and South Africa were the only countries to vote against the resolution, which was supported by 70 Third World and Soviet-bloc nations. Canada and 32 other members abstained.

Brezhnev Says Rights Issue Is Used by West Politically
(Continued from Page 1)
take very little interest in this," he continued. "Their only goal is to obstruct the growth of the influence of Socialism on human minds, to induce distrust and hostility toward it by whatever means. Hence the stereotyped inventions, shameful fabrications and blatant lies about the Soviet Union intended for misinformed audiences, glibble readers, listeners and speakers."

Mr. Brezhnev portrayed Soviet society as one under ideological siege, surrounded by hostile forces bent on subverting and bringing it to defeat. "It is precisely the idea of 'concern' for human rights that prominent leaders of their ideological crusade against the Socialist countries," he declared.

One theory held that Mr. Brezhnev was really addressing internal criticism. By making strong arguments against specific Western viewpoints, for example, he may have been rebutting those within the country and within the Communist party who seek a liberalization of Soviet society. At the same time, he was warning those elements that their position made them allies of capitalist ideological enemies, a charge with ominous implications.

The final version of the constitution is expected to be enacted Friday.

Ex-Police Chief Freed After Bribery Term
HONG KONG, Oct. 4 (UPI)—A former chief superintendent of police, Peter Godber, 54, the central figure in one of the most celebrated corruption cases in Hong Kong's history, was freed yesterday after spending more than two years in prison on a bribery conviction.

Godber was suspected of a massive case of bribery, six times more than his salary total during his 21 years on the police force.

Villalon Freed in Paris
PARIS, Oct. 4 (UPI)—A former Argentine diplomat, Hector Villalon, charged with involvement in the kidnapping of Fiat executive Luciano Revelli-Beaumont, was freed from prison today on bail of 300,000 francs (\$60,000).

Sirica Acts to Cut Sentences Of 3 Top Watergate Figures
(Continued from Page 1)
I have no personal animosity toward anyone."

It was a historic day of sorts in Courtroom No. 2, which has seen so much Watergate drama since the burglary of Democratic party headquarters at the Watergate building on June 17, 1972. Three years ago today, the Watergate cover-up trial was in the jury-picking stage; five years ago, the first pretrial arguments were being made by the original Watergate burglary defendants.

There are no more Watergate cases pending and all appeals have run their course.

President Carter's forthright address to the United Nations General Assembly, in an attempt to prevent him from offering further initiatives to serve Middle East peace and help reconvene the Geneva conference," a newspaper said.

The sources said Harar, while about 250 miles from the capital, is receiving regular shipments of military and all essential supplies by truck. The city has no airport.

An aid mission by the International Red Cross visited Harar on Friday, the diplomats said and reported no signs of encroaching war.

The Somalis reported fighting yesterday at two towns to the east of the city, indicating that insurgents are still attempting to push westward in an apparent encircling move. But the diplomats said they doubted if Somalis had been able to take control of them.

The Mogadishu radio quoted insurgent newspaper, Dambab, reporting that 48 Ethiopian soldiers were killed yesterday. Another 38 Ethiopian troops were reported slain fighting at Bable, some 20 miles east of the city.

Episcopal Body In U.S. Reaches 2 Compromises
PORT ST. LUCIE, Fla., Oct. 4 (UPI)—The bishops of the Episcopal Church in the United States took a stand yesterday against the practice of homosexuality but refused to adopt a resolution declaring strong disapproval of Bishop Paul Moore Jr. of New York for having ordained a professed lesbian.

The House of Bishops also stopped short of opposing calls to the priesthood of candidates who are inclined toward homosexuality. By tradition, homosexual orientation has been strictly a bar to the priesthood.

The homosexuality issue was among the most volatile topics discussed for months before the meeting and many bishops had sought a judgment against Bishop Moore for ordaining the Rev. Ellen Barrett, an avowed homosexual, last winter. The vote to shelve the resolution on Bishop Moore was 68 to 48. It followed an hour of discussion that often was tense.

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Soviet Ex-Captive Sues Ford in U.S.
DETROIT, Oct. 4 (Reuters)—Victor Herman, 62, a former auto worker who was trapped for almost four decades in the Soviet Union, has sued Ford Motor Co. for \$10 million, saying the company abandoned him there.

Mr. Herman's civil suit here claims that he went to the Soviet Union in 1931 to work on a Ford construction project. He was jailed in 1938, released 18 years later, but allowed to emigrate only last year. He alleges that although he was not a Ford employee when he went to the Soviet Union, the company was instrumental in sending him there and had a moral obligation to help him get out of prison and back to the United States.

He filed the lawsuit after trying unsuccessfully to obtain a job and medical benefits from Ford on his return home last year. Ford spokesmen said that Mr. Herman was under contract to Soviet authorities when he went to Russia.

Colombia Leader Shuffles Cabinet
BOGOTA, Oct. 4 (UPI)—President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, responding to a political crisis caused by last month's national strike, replaced four members of his Cabinet yesterday.

Mr. Lopez named Alfredo Arango Grau as minister of government; Alfonso Palacio Rivas, minister of finance; Joaquin Vantin Tello, minister of agriculture; and Eduardo Galitan Duran as minister of mines and energy.

The shakeup was precipitated when the resignation of Rafael Pardo Buelvas was demanded from the government ministry after he complained that some political leaders failed to back Mr. Lopez during the Sept. 14 general strike.

French Move To Halt Rabies
PARIS, Oct. 4 (Reuters)—French authorities have set a buffer zone against the spread of rabies, the Health Ministry said today.

The authorities have on the extermination of feral dogs in 38 departments that border on areas where the disease has been detected.

These measures, announced in the official gazette, also affect departments on France's border with Switzerland, Italy and S.

Ethiopian City
Reported Calm as
Somalis Advance

NAIROBI, Oct. 4 (UPI)—Despite a rapid push by Somali insurgents to encircle the Ethiopian stronghold of Harar, the city is calm and receives supplies from Addis Ababa, diplomatic sources in the Ethiopian capital said today.

The sources said Harar, while about 250 miles from the capital, is receiving regular shipments of military and all essential supplies by truck. The city has no airport.

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The Mogadishu radio quoted insurgent newspaper, Dambab, reporting that 48 Ethiopian soldiers were killed yesterday. Another 38 Ethiopian troops were reported slain fighting at Bable, some 20 miles east of the city.

Cuban Role Unconfirmed
WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI)—The State Department's today it had no information to confirm a published report alleging that 7,500 Cuban soldiers had been airlifted to Soviet military airplanes in Angola to Ethiopia.

Radiation Is Said To Reduce Tumor Of Humphrey
MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 4 (AP)—Radiation treatments appear to have reduced the size of a inoperable tumor in the pelvis of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, a physician said today.

"As far as we can tell, the tumor has decreased in size markedly," said Dr. John Najarian, chief surgeon at University of Minnesota Hospital.

"He (Humphrey) was so pleased, and we're very happy about it," Dr. Najarian said. "Everything is positive, very good and we're going ahead right schedule."

Sen. Humphrey, 66, complete a three-week series of radiation treatments Friday and will stop this week resting before a round of chemotherapy and radiation treatments.

Radiation treatments are used to shrink tumors. Chemotherapy the use of anti-cancer drugs designed primarily to stop spread of cancer. The treatments should be completed within couple of weeks, the doctor said.

Sen. Humphrey began radiation treatment last month; doctor said three weeks after inoperable cancer was discovered in his pelvis. Several months before that, his cancerous bladder was removed.

Greek to Attend Top NATO Tall
ATHENS, Oct. 4 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Evangelos Averoff will participate in the N. Nuclear Planning Group meeting at Bari, Italy, Oct. 11-12, government announced yesterday.

It will be the first time Greek defense minister will participate in an NPG meeting. Greece pulled out of the military wing of NATO in the summer 1974.

The meeting will be attended by defense ministers of Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, the U.S. States and Greece, the announcement said.

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هكذا من النظم

TV Violence in U.S. Put on Trial With Boy, 15, in Florida Murder

By Jeff Prugh

MIAMI, Oct. 4.—The trial is on television, and television is on trial.

A lone TV camera scans the courtroom unobtrusively. A young prosecution witness, William Rinehart, finishes testifying and strides toward the exit. He suddenly turns to Judge Paul Baker and asks, "I still can't watch TV tonight?"

"Remember," the judge admonishes, "you're still under a subpoena. You can watch anything else, but not these proceedings."

Protesting the witness protests, "It's the only thing interesting on TV."

Everyone laughs—judge, jurors, prosecutor, defense attorney and Ronny Zamora, 15, who is on trial for murder.

Legal proceedings have been televised before, but this is believed to be the first time that an entire murder trial has been on camera—videotaped and then edited for two to three hours of nightly viewing on a Miami public station, WPTV, under an experiment authorized by the Florida Supreme Court.

Television is on trial here because young Zamora's attorney, Ellis Rubin, has entered a unique insanity defense—contending that the youth shot and killed an 82-year-old neighbor, Elmer Haggar, while impulsively re-enacting the TV violence

he had watched as a "television addict."

Arguing that the defendant is a victim of "involuntary subliminal television intoxication," Mr. Rubin told the court in his opening statement:

"This is a documented case of an immature boy who, at the moment of this crime, could not know whether he was acting out a TV crime drama or was committing a cold-blooded, premeditated murder."

"When he was unable to keep up socially with his classmates, he turned to the one friend he had—television—with its Barretts and Kojaks and Police Woman."

In support of his claim, Mr. Rubin has subpoenaed as a potential witness the actor who plays detective Kojak, Telly Savalas.

The defense lawyer has contended that his client's crime approximates a "Kojak" story in which an emotionally disturbed person killed someone he believed actually was two people.

However, when Mr. Savalas was questioned recently by a Miami newspaper reporter, the actor said no such episode existed in "Kojak." He said:

"You've got the wrong show." Mr. Savalas, who reportedly will testify in a deposition here next week before it is determined if his defense testimony is needed, agrees that youngsters today are exposed to make-be-

lieve violence more graphically than during his own pre-TV generation.

"Kids do grow up on hang-bang and you're dead," the actor said.

The state rested its case Friday after the prosecutor, Thomas Headley, presented Sgt. Paul Rantanen's testimony.

The police officer testified that young Zamora came into a Miami Beach police station on June 8 and told him that he had killed Mrs. Haggar after she caught him and a companion, Darrell Agrella, burglarizing her home. The sergeant testified that the youth said he committed the burglary because "he needed some money to go to a dance."

The state is seeking a first-degree murder conviction but is not asking for Florida's electric chair death penalty, Mr. Headley said, "due to the age of this defendant." If convicted, the youth would face a maximum possible penalty of life imprisonment. The minimum term is 25 years. His co-defendant, Darrell Agrella, 15, has pleaded not guilty and will go on trial Nov. 7.

Mr. Headley's opening statement last Wednesday recounted the fatal shooting on June 4 and events of the next two days, during which young Zamora and four male companions visited Disney World in Orlando, Fla., before the woman's body was found.



Ronny Zamora at his murder trial in Miami, Fla., which is being televised under a statewide experiment.

Charging that the burglars took cash, jewelry, silverware and a 38-caliber pistol from the woman's bedroom, the prosecutor said that Mrs. Haggar, a widow, was killed after she told the suspects that she had to report the crime.

Los Angeles Times

Mother Testifies

MIAMI, Oct. 4 (AP).—Ronny

Zamora's troubled personality had deteriorated to the point that he contemplated suicide two weeks before he allegedly shot and killed Mrs. Haggar, his mother testified yesterday.

"He had changed completely," Mrs. Yolanda Zamora said. "He was not the person I knew. Ninety per cent of the time I talked to him, he was not there—he was someplace else."

Affecting Millions of Americans

Labor Department Offers Plan to Regulate Cancer Agents

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (NYT).—The first comprehensive plan to regulate hundreds of substances that cause cancer was proposed yesterday by the Department of Labor.

The intent of the plan is to reduce the complex legal procedures under which the Occupational Safety and Health Administration has taken more

than six years to publish regulations restricting only 17 of the more than 1,500 cancer-causing substances now believed to be present where Americans work.

A major survey soon to be published by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, a federal research group, has found that one out of four U.S. workers is exposed to one or more substances that cause disease or death. An analysis done in connection with this survey has estimated that it might cost as much as \$54 billion to provide warning and health surveillance services to the 21 million workers currently exposed to all kinds of hazardous substances.

Cancer killed 358,400 U.S. citizens in 1974—about 1,000 persons a day—and many scientists believe that from 80 to 90 per cent of these deaths were caused by substances in the environment, including cigarette smoke. Many of these substances are generated in work places such as factories, hospitals, chemical plants and mines.

The hoped-for speedup would be accomplished by arguing out several key issues that have tended to slow down individual regulations and adopting model standards for different kinds of hazardous substances.

An issue that has been extensively argued in individual cases is the proper exposure level for proven carcinogens. Under the new proposal, such levels would be set automatically as low as technically feasible rather than at some higher level.

Because of expected challenges from industry, it is expected that before the rule is finalized, the rule will be modified to identify, classify and regulate carcinogens in the work place could become effective if upheld by the courts.

But because the same comprehensive rule might then be adopted by other federal agencies that regulate carcinogens in the environment, food, medicines and other products, the plan is considered of major significance to industry, labor and the general public.

The first reaction from industry was negative. Ralph Harding Jr., president of the Society of the Plastics Industry, said that his trade association "is in fundamental disagreement with OSHA's apparent intent to rush unequivocal enforcement judgments on the basis of limited scientific knowledge of carcinogenesis."

On the other hand, George Taylor, health and safety expert for the AFL-CIO, called the action "an important forward step." Under the present procedures of the OSHA, such organizations as the Environmental Protection Agency, carcinogens have been regulated on an individual basis, with full legal argument of all pending issues.

Under the proposed new rule, however, a number of the legal issues that have slowed the issuing of individual regulations would be established in a hearing and subsequent court argument and then applied to all known or suspected carcinogens.

"To dedicate substantial and unavailable resources to the rehearing and record reestablishment in each and every rule-making of these kinds of policy issues is truly nonproductive if we are honestly concerned about the health of the workers and,

possibly, mankind," the Labor Department's 270-page proposal said.

Ray Marshall, the secretary of labor, put the same thought more briefly at a news conference announcing the proposal. "Trying to control carcinogenic substances on a case-by-case basis is like trying to put out a forest fire one tree at a time," he said.

Mr. Marshall said that the new rule, once it began functioning, would "greatly reduce the costs of cancer and cancer-related diseases for society as a whole."

Replying to a question about how much the plan would cost industry, he cited studies indicating that the annual cost of cancer in the United States was \$15 billion—\$3 billion to \$5 billion a year for hospital and medical expenses, with the balance attributed to the loss of earning power and productivity.

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Hostesses Win Suit on Firing For Pregnancy

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 (UPI).—American Airlines agreed yesterday to reimburse 300 stewardesses who were fired because they had become pregnant, and it agreed to pay them a total of \$2.7 million.

The carrier dismissed the stewardesses between 1965 and 1970 after they took maternity leaves. The lawsuit charged that the airline violated the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Charles Pressman, an attorney for the stewardesses, said the agreement is one of the largest civil-rights case settlements in U.S. legal history.

About half the stewardesses have returned or will return to work, Mr. Pressman said.

American also agreed to make Social Security payments for all of the stewardesses for the time they were out of work. The suit was filed in 1970.

The program was marked by broken promises, inept implementation and nearly total failure.

On Mr. Carter's desk is legislation passed by Congress which would require the reopening of almost all cases where discharges were automatically upgraded under the special discharge review program.

Mr. Lynn said that if Mr. Carter signed the legislation, it would "gut" the program. The American Civil Liberties Union said that it would go to court to fight implementation of the legislation.

Mr. Carter has until Saturday to decide.

Under the Carter program, a total of 325,000 veterans—254,000 with "general" and 161,000 with "undesirable" discharges—were eligible for the program.

According to Pentagon statistics, 39 per cent of those with "general" discharges had their discharges upgraded to "honorable," 8 per cent of those with "undesirable" discharges were upgraded to "honorable" and 57 per cent had their "undesirable" discharges upgraded to "general."

Of the 4,000 long-term military absentees in exile or underground only 772 were processed.

Carter Amnesty Plan Ends, But Opinions Vary on Results

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—President Carter's amnesty program for Vietnam-era veterans ended today with the military terming it a success, critics calling it a disaster and legislators demanding repeal of relief already granted under it.

Announcing the end of the amnesty program, instituted six months ago to fulfill a Carter campaign promise, a Pentagon spokesman called it "a success."

But the Rev. Barry Lynn, a longtime amnesty activist, said,

"The program was marked by broken promises, inept implementation and nearly total failure."

On Mr. Carter's desk is legislation passed by Congress which would require the reopening of almost all cases where discharges were automatically upgraded under the special discharge review program.

Mr. Lynn said that if Mr. Carter signed the legislation, it would "gut" the program. The American Civil Liberties Union said that it would go to court to fight implementation of the legislation.

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Of the 4,000 long-term military absentees in exile or underground only 772 were processed.

Call to Impeach Young Is Made In U.S. House

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP).—Rep. Larry McDonald, D-Ga., and nine co-sponsors introduced a resolution in the House yesterday calling for the impeachment of the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young.

Rep. McDonald accused Mr. Young of "high crimes and misdemeanors" by what he termed promoting rule by "black Marxist" groups in Africa. He said Mr. Young "has aligned himself with world revolutionary forces" and called him a "racist," apparently referring to Mr. Young's advocacy of black majority rule in Rhodesia.

Mr. McDonald did not introduce an impeachment resolution against Mr. Young. His resolution asks the House to "call for his immediate impeachment." His co-sponsors included one Democrat and eight Republicans.

U.S., Russia Move To Curb Arms In Indian Ocean

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—The State Department reported yesterday that Washington and Moscow had reached an "advanced stage" in discussions aimed at curbing arms races in the Indian Ocean.

State Department spokesman Hoddinck said that U.S. and Soviet negotiators ended a week of discussions here Friday and agreed to discuss the second round of bilateral talks on arms in the Indian Ocean. The first round was held in Moscow last for June.

Mr. Carter said, "There was agreement on some elements and there were still differences on other issues."

He declined to discuss the differences remaining between the two governments, but said that in "both sides are working to narrow them."

The State Department spokesman added that the primary aim of the discussions, which President Carter has placed high on his list of foreign policy objectives, was to avoid an arms race in the area.

Use the

Bay of Pigs Also Cited

Castro Aide Says U.S. Owes Cuba Damages for Embargo

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (WP).—Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Marcelo Fernandez Font said yesterday that his country has financial claims against the United States greater than the \$1.8 billion worth of American-owned property confiscated by Fidel Castro's Communist regime.

At a conference here on promoting greater U.S.-Cuban trade, Mr. Fernandez parried questions about the claims issue by saying: "We think we should receive compensation for damages done to our economy through U.S. actions."

These damages, he asserted, resulted from the U.S. trade embargo against Cuba in effect since 1962 and from "former aggressions" such as the U.S.-supported, abortive 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion by anti-Castro Cuban exiles.

Although the Castro government has not yet calculated the cost of these damages, Mr. Fernandez said, "It is very high—higher than the amounts claimed by the United States."

Other Requirements

Mr. Fernandez said that to gain a restoration of normal trade relations, the United States would have to lift the embargo, grant Cuba most-favored-nation tariff status and provide access to U.S. financing.

Despite his emphasis on these problems, Mr. Fernandez took a generally upbeat tone in discussing the possibilities of U.S.-Cuban trade. If normal trade is restored, he said, U.S. exports to Cuba could total \$850 million in the first year and rise to more than \$1 billion in three or four years.

In fact, Mr. Fernandez, the first Cuban-level Cuban official to visit Washington since 1962, was here yesterday because of increasing expectations that Cuba may again become a big market for U.S. exports. He made his unofficial visit to take part in the conference sponsored by the East-West Trade Council, a private organization seeking broadened U.S. trade with Communist-bloc countries.

Diplomatic Rapprochement

The talk about trade comes against a background of movement by Washington and Havana toward improved ties. To provide better diplomatic communication, the two governments opened "interest sections" in each other's capitals last month, and diplomatic circles expect that the formal relations broken off in 1961 will be resumed within the next few months.

First, though, a number of problems must be resolved on both sides. State Department officials have emphasized repeatedly that, from the U.S. point of view, the

most difficult obstacle involves settlement of the claims for U.S. property and assets seized by the Castro regime after it came to power in 1959.

In response to questions about these claims, Mr. Fernandez said President Castro's government will discuss them only if the United States is willing to negotiate Cuba's counterclaims for damages.

House Unit Puts All Civil Servants In Social Security

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (NYT).—The House Ways and Means Committee voted yesterday to make participation in the Social Security System mandatory starting in 1983 for all federal, state and local government employees.

About 4 million of the 12 million state and local workers are not now covered. Nor are the 2.8 million civilian employees of the federal government, most of whom are under the Civil Service Retirement System. Military personnel are under Social Security.

The committee worked all day on a Social Security financing bill intended to cure the deficits that have been depleting the old-age and disability trust funds and causing anxiety among the 33 million beneficiaries that their checks might not arrive every month.

In both houses of Congress, there is widespread sentiment that action should be taken in the remaining weeks of this congressional session to restore public confidence, particularly among the aged, in the financial integrity of Social Security.

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Oct. 16—A.M.: American School in London.

Oct. 17—A.M.: Wiesbaden, American High School.

Oct. 18—A.M.: Frankfurt American High School.

Oct. 19—A.M.: Kaiserslautern, American High School.

Oct. 20—A.M.: American Int'l School of Zurich.

Oct. 21—A.M.: American Int'l School of Geneva.

Oct. 22—A.M.: American School of Madrid.

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Oct. 23—A.M.: American School of London.

Oct. 24—A.M.: Wiesbaden, American High School.

Oct. 25—A.M.: Frankfurt American High School.

Oct. 26—A.M.: Kaiserslautern, American High School.

Oct. 27—A.M.: American Int'l School of Zurich.

Oct. 28—A.M.: American Int'l School of Geneva.

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Oct. 30—A.M.: American School in London.

Oct. 31—A.M.: Wiesbaden, American High School.

Nov. 1—A.M.: Frankfurt American High School.

Nov. 2—A.M.: Kaiserslautern, American High School.

Nov. 3—A.M.: American Int'l School of Zurich.

Nov. 4—A.M.: American Int'l School of Geneva.

Nov. 5—A.M.: American School of Madrid.

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Nov. 6—A.M.: American School in London.

Nov. 7—A.M.: Wiesbaden, American High School.

Nov. 8—A.M.: Frankfurt American High School.

Nov. 9—A.M.: Kaiserslautern, American High School.

Nov. 10—A.M.: American Int'l School of Zurich.

Nov. 11—A.M.: American Int'l School of Geneva.

Nov. 12—A.M.: American School of Madrid.

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Nov. 13—A.M.: American School in London.

Nov. 14—A.M.: Wiesbaden, American High School.

Nov. 15—A.M.: Frankfurt American High School.

Nov. 16—A.M.: Kaiserslautern, American High School.

Nov. 17—A.M.: American Int'l School of Zurich.

Nov. 18—A.M.: American Int'l School of Geneva.

Nov. 19—A.M.: American School of Madrid.

College & Universities represented: American, Babson, Bard, Bates, Bentley, Berry, Col. Defiance, Drew, Elmira, Franklin Pierce, George Washington, Juniata, Lafayette, Washington, N.Y.U., Ohio Northern, Pepperdine, Rochester Institute of Technology, St. Mary's (Texas), Stephens, Texas Christian, Trinity (D.C.), Trinity (Texas), Union of Independent, Denver, Whitworth.

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Oct. 19—A.M.: Kaiserslautern, American High School.

Oct. 20—A.M.: American Int'l School of Zurich.

Oct. 21—A.M.: American Int'l School of Geneva.

Oct. 22—A.M.: American School of Madrid.

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Tough Inspection System Sought Paris, Bonn Seen Against A-Curbs

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The United States and other major nations have been trying to win French and West German agreement on a tougher system of inspection for customers who buy nuclear plants and know-how, it was learned yesterday.

The move, also supported by the Soviet Union and Britain, is another step aimed at preventing nuclear customers from building bombs.

Paris and Bonn, however, have resisted the urgings of the others, according to authoritative sources here. The French are said to regard closer inspection as an infringement of national sovereignty.

The West Germans are reported to fear that tougher rules might discourage business.

The issue was discussed again here last week at the meeting of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the 15 nations which sell nuclear materials and technology abroad. It is expected to come up at future gatherings until it is resolved.

Code Agreed On

The London meeting, however, as reported last week, did agree for the first time to publish a code governing foreign sales. It embodies the existing inspection procedures of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the UN body in Vienna.

Reports that the Group almost broke up were dismissed as "non-sense" by knowledgeable sources here. The disagreement over tighter inspection is a long-standing dispute, and it was shelved to produce the guidelines on which agreement could be reached.

At issue, according to experts, is what is called "full fuel cycle safeguards." The United States,

Britain and the Soviet Union want them; France and West Germany do not.

They would enable IAEA inspectors to examine what a nuclear customer was doing at every stage of the generation of nuclear power, from the time fuel went into a plant until spent material was reprocessed or stored. This probably means that inspectors would visit an importer's installation, something that is not now allowed.

Under existing rules, the IAEA

Rhodesia Denies Alleged Attack On Mozambique

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Oct. 4 (AP).—The government said today that Rhodesian forces had launched a three-front attack on Mozambique and that fighting was continuing. The Rhodesian government in Salisbury said the claim was "a figment of the imagination."

The Mozambique government said that Rhodesian forces attacked Mocimboa, a border village about 50 miles north of Mount Darwin, Rhodesia; Chicualacuala, between the border and Maputo, and Guro, about 125 miles from Umtali, Rhodesia.

The government said in radio broadcasts that the Rhodesians were using "aircraft, artillery and armor to support large numbers of infantry." At Guro the Rhodesians were being expelled and suffering heavy losses, the broadcasts said.

Rhodesia Departs Priest

SALISBURY, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—An Irish Roman Catholic priest, who said he had personal knowledge of atrocities committed on African civilians by Rhodesian troops and black nationalist guerrillas, was deported from Rhodesia today. The Rev. Pascall Mariani Stevin, head of the Franciscan order in Rhodesia, left for Johannesburg on his way to Rome and London.

"I could quite easily quote the names of at least 50 people ill-treated by the security forces," he said before leaving. "And I know quite a number of people murdered by the boys [the guerrillas]."

is limited to taking an inventory of the records kept by a nuclear commercial producer, an audit to insure that no plutonium has been secretly removed for a bomb.

The system is far from fool-proof. So the nations seeking tougher rules aim to frustrate a country bent on cheating.

The French, who have never signed the treaty that bans the spread of nuclear weapons, are said to fear that tougher inspection would compel Paris to disclose more than it wants the world to know. It would be difficult for a nation exporting nuclear materials to deny inspectors the visiting rights imposed on customers.

W. German Reactions

The West German support for France, it is thought, rests on commercial grounds. The slacker the inspection, the greater the number of customers.

The argument, however, did not detract from the important nature of last week's agreement, it is said here. It is a disagreement of long standing.

Although the guidelines governing nuclear sales will not be published for several months, the principal elements are known. The United States and the other 14 exporters agree that every customer must accept existing IAEA inspection of his nuclear operation; pledge that he will not attempt to set off any explosion, even for peaceful purposes; demonstrate that he can protect bomb-making materials from theft or sabotage; promise he will not cheat by copying plants he has bought; pledge that any re-export or sale to a third nation will be governed by these same rules.

Meeting Called Constructive

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The State Department yesterday stressed the accomplishments of the recent London meeting of nuclear exporters and rejected reports that the conference had failed.

"We believe it was a constructive meeting . . . and we think that the work that has been accomplished so far in the meetings represents a very significant step in reducing the risk of nuclear proliferation," said State Department spokesman Hodding Carter Jr.



Professor William Peasley checking on aborigine couple in Wiluna, Australia, after they had been located living in near starvation in the Gibson Desert of Western Australia.

Exiled by Tribe 40 Years Ago

Survival for an Australian Aborigine Couple

PERTH, Australia, Oct. 4 (AP).—An aboriginal couple, believed to be the last of their tribe living in a traditional style dating back 30,000 years, have been rescued from near starvation in the drought-stricken Gibson Desert of Western Australia.

The couple, exiled by their tribe almost 40 years ago, were thought to be the last of the Mandjiljara tribe living in the traditional way, eking out an existence from the sparse animal life, vegetation and occasional water holes of one of Australia's driest regions.

Warri, aged about 60, and his wife Yalungka, about 50, were rescued from the desert about six weeks ago after older members of the tribe, now living near the small town of Wiluna 750 kilometers northeast of here expressed fears for their survival.

The Mandjiljara living in Wiluna, who have been forced into civilization by a three-year drought, said that the couple were the last of their nomadic tribe still living in the desert.

Rescue Organized

Prof. William Peasley, an anthropologist from Perth, helped organize their rescue with the help of Mardjina, a tribal elder familiar with the desert. After an extensive search, the party found the couple at a water hole in tribal territory about 480 kilometers northwest of Wiluna.

In an interview with a Western Australian newspaper, Mr. Peasley said that Warri and Ya-

lungka were weak and emaciated. He said Warri, who was naked, could walk only with difficulty and could no longer throw his spear effectively at desert animals. The many sores on his body could not heal because of malnutrition. His wife was a little stronger and was able to reach mud at the bottom of a water hole for something to drink, he said.

They had been surviving on the fruit of a desert tree. They had been exiled when they breached a tribal law forbidding marriage with certain members of the tribe.

Youth Freed by Italian Police; Alleged Kidnappers Arrested

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Oct. 4 (AP).

Giuseppe Luppino, a 21-year-old university student kidnapped 34 days ago, was freed by police today, one day after abductors mailed his mutilated left ear to his family to urge full payment of a \$12-million ransom.

The student was found in an isolated hut near the Calabrian village of Seminara, north of here, when policemen broke into it and arrested six alleged abductors of the youth.

The student broke into tears when he told police how the kidnappers had mutilated part of his ear a few days ago, after punching him almost unconscious and using little anesthetic.

\$600,000 Already Paid

The police said that the Luppino family had already paid a ransom installment of about \$600,000 for his release.

Mr. Luppino, son of a wealthy landowner, was freed less than 24 hours after the kidnapping in Turin of 4-year-old Giorgio Cartero, grandson of Italian indus-

trialist and soccer magnate Orfeo Pianelli.

Giorgio, abducted while playing in the garden of his family's villa, was the 57th victim of Italy's kidnapping rings this year.

Mr. Luppino's mutilation was similar to the one suffered by Paul Getty Jr., the grandson of the U.S. oil magnate, when he was abducted in 1973 in Italy. Mr. Getty's kidnappers had mailed his ear to the family to urge the payment of a \$28-million ransom.

Meanwhile Turin police reported that the kidnappers of Giorgio had not yet demanded any ransom. He is the only son of Mr. Pianelli's daughter.

Giorgio's family said that they received one call from the abductors hours after the kidnapping. A man claimed that Giorgio was in their hands and was in good condition.

Mr. Pianelli, president of the Italian major league Torino soccer club, asked the press for silence on the case to avoid any possible interference in negotiations.

Dublin Rescinds Detention Law

DUBLIN, Oct. 4 (UPI).

The Irish government has decided to rescind the controversial measure under which suspects can be held by police for up to seven days without being charged, officials said today.

Legislation for the measure was brought in by the former coalition government led by Liam Cosgrave after the assassination here of British Ambassador Christopher Ewart Biggs on July 21 of last year.

It was strongly opposed by the opposition Fianna Fail party led by Jack Lynch. Mr. Lynch was returned to power in a landslide victory in June. Fianna Fail had indicated that it would repeal the measure.

Pardon Bill in Cortes For Political Crimes

MADRID, Oct. 4 (Reuters).

Spain's ruling Democratic Center Union introduced a bill in the Cortes yesterday granting amnesty for all political offenses committed before June 15—the date of the country's first free elections in 41 years.

But the bill excluded crimes involving serious violence com-

mitted either for gain or to block Spain's progress toward democracy. The amnesty would also apply to public officials accused of violating human rights.

U.K. Holds French Boat

LONDON, Oct. 4 (Reuters).

A French trawler, the Cap Caval, has been boarded by the Royal Navy frigate Tartar while fishing off Britain's southwest coast and escorted into Milford Haven in Wales, a Defense Ministry spokesman said last night.

11 Officers Suspended by Bonn For Mock Burning of Jews

BONN, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The West German armed forces suspended today 11 officers accused of holding a mock burning of Jews during a drinking party at a military college.

Naval Capt. Kurt Fischer, the Defense Ministry spokesman, said that the officers have been stripped of their uniforms, barred from all army activity and confined to their posts until they are given disciplinary hearings under which they could be dismissed.

Government sources said it was certain some if not all of the officers would be thrown out of the army for playing at "burning Jews" symbolically, singing the "Horst Wessel Song," the Nazi hymn, and exchanging Nazi "Sieg Heil" salutes.

The officers were suspended after an investigation at the Bundeswehr (armed forces) Military College in Munich by Lt. Gen. Guenter von Reicht, deputy commander of the armed forces.

Capt. Fischer said Gen. von Reicht reported that his investigation basically substantiated press reports on the Feb. 16 incident. News of the incident was suppressed by college authorities but leaked out last week.

Conduct Called Contemptible

Gen. von Reicht called the conduct of the officers "contemptible," Capt. Fischer said.

He added, "The investigation made clear that no basic anti-Semitic feeling motivated the actions."

The Frankfurt newspaper

Frankfurter Rundschau printed a report on the party on Sept. 23. It said that the party ended outdoors around a bonfire.

"As the bonfire was about to go out someone shouted, 'More fuel,'" the newspaper reported.

"Then someone called out, 'Le burn Jews.' Thereupon pieces of paper and cardboard on which the word 'Jew' was smeared were thrown in the fire amid sing and shouts of 'Sieg Heil.'"

W. Germans Hold Two Suspects in Kidnapping Case

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, Oct. 4 (AP).

A West German court issued arrest warrants today for two suspected terrorists taken into custody over the weekend on a passenger train in northern Germany.

Rosmarie Pries and Vol Spittel, both former law clerks, were taken off the train Sunday near Lubeck and taken into custody over the weekend on a passenger train in northern Germany.

The husband of Angelika Spittel, one of several women sought in the July slaying of banker Jürgen Ponto.

The two persons were taken into custody in a nationwide

dragnet for the kidnappers of industrialist Hanns-Martin Scher, abducted by terrorists on Sept. 5 in Cologne.

Dutch Question Suspect

THE HAGUE, Oct. 4 (Reuters).

Police said today they were questioning a Dutchman suspected of being involved with West German urban guerrilla group which kidnapped Schleyer.

The Justice Ministry did name the suspect but said was 21 and was arrested in

terday's Kerkade, in south Netherlands.

Cambodia Pays Off Part of Dues. Ending UN Bureaucratic Crisis

By Don Shannon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 4.—A bureaucratic crisis over the failure of Cambodia, the Southeast Asian country now known as Democratic Kampuchea, to pay its dues has been settled.

Secretary General Kurt Waldheim announced yesterday the receipt of a check for an unspecified amount which would enable Kampuchea to vote in the General Assembly. Its voting rights were suspended on the opening day, Sept. 30, because the new Communist government in Phnom Penh was more than two years behind in its dues.

Business on the opening days of the assembly had to be conducted by consensus because the Kampuchians said that they should not have to pay for charges assessed against the Lon Nol regime which they overthrew April 17, 1975. UN officials feared that an attempt by Kampuchea to vote would be challenged, provoking a lengthy and damaging floor fight.

The amount required for restoration of voting rights was \$36,984. A UN official said that the check received Saturday was for \$37,000. "It was presented for payment today and cashed," he said.

The Kampuchians are still heavily in debt to the world organization. With their 1977 assessment included, the officials said that they owe \$258,159.82.

The check paid off the year 1974 and a small amount of 1975. Next year, to preserve its vote, Kampuchea will have to pay off the rest of 1975 and a portion of 1976.

Los Angeles Times.

3 Newsmen Held in South Lebanon

BEIRUT, Oct. 4 (AP).

Two Lebanese reporters and a Syrian photographer have been discovered in the Christian stronghold town of Marjayoun and are being held for ransom, their newspaper reported today.

The leftist daily Al Kifah Al Arabi said that Israeli-supported Christian militiamen in south

Lebanon were holding the men and demanding the return of four rightist fighters missing in a Palestinian guerrilla assault the south in March.

The International Red Cross committee in Lebanon sent a telegram to Marjayoun who reported that the three prisoners were "safe, sound and fairly well-treated," the editor said.

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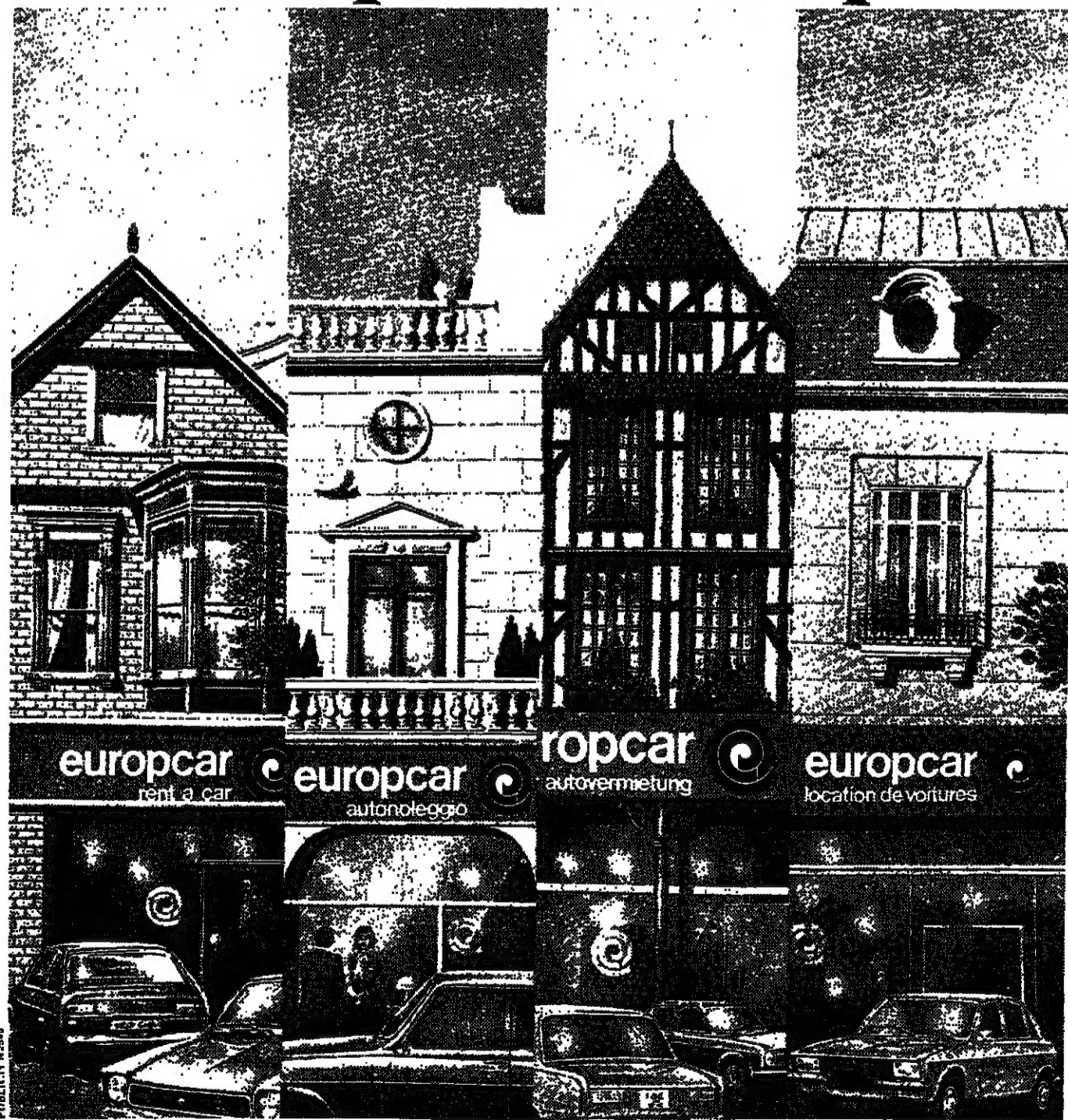
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Bass Guitar Finds Its Paganini

By Michael Zwerin



Jaco Pastorius, the bass guitarist.

considered a pioneer on bass guitar. He chose his notes more carefully, integrated them into the tunes themselves.

At the same time, "soul" record labels like Stax/Volt in Memphis and Motown in Detroit began to mix the bass at a higher level. It was an exciting, physical sound conducive to dancing, and other record producers picked up on it. Spurred on by the exposure, bass guitarists expanded their technique.

Jack Bruce of Cream played jazz on it. Woody Herman's band switched to bass guitar. The bass guitar learned how to "walk." Larry Graham and Stanley Clarke found new harmonic possibilities by using their thumbs. Some players began to have the frets removed, which made the instrument much harder to play in tune but now true cello-like vibrato and glissando were possible.

Pastorius has projected the implications of all this: "I had to invent my own fingerings. There was no place I could go and learn how to play a Bach chromatic fantasy or Charlie Parker's 'Donna Lee.' I figured it out for myself. The overtones series on the instrument was totally unexplored. It can sound like a guitar, an electric piano, an entire choir by using half and quarter strings."

He is an overwhelmingly confident young man who explains his sudden popularity like this: "I'm the first cat that can really play this instrument. It's as simple as that."

A well-known jazz musician recently asked what he thought of Weather Report. He replied, "Cloudy." Like the group itself, Pastorius is often considered too flashy, slick, conveniently commercial.

"I think it scares people to hear something so different all of a sudden," he says. "Weather Report is really contemporary, and we reach a lot of people. Our audience is young. I think some musicians are just jealous. Anyway, I don't use technique for itself. I use it to make sounds that have never been heard before."

It should be remembered that bass violinists such as Ron Carter and Bertram Turetsky can play at least as wide a variety of sound. With improved pickup mikes and amplification techniques, they can also produce the volume necessary for big halls.

And it is doubtful whether production-line metal can ever improve on the vibrations of aged wood.

However, Pastorius has brought the bass guitar respectability, and he is hot: "A year ago I'd never even made a record. Now everybody's talking about me. When we played in Yugoslavia a few weeks ago, I was treated like a king. Sometimes I can hardly believe what's happening."

"And it's sort of funny. I started to play bass guitar because it was an easy instrument. Then I went and made it hard for myself."

ENTERTAINMENT IN N.Y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new films:

"Julia" is Lillian Hellman's "moving recollection of her childhood friend who was a rebel in the nursery and a full-fledged antifascist by the time she was a young woman studying medicine in Vienna when Hitler came to power," according to Vincent Canby. Unfortunately, he says, the director, Fred Zinnemann, and Alvin Sargent, who wrote the screenplay, "have amplified the story with solemn care, in good taste, and have come forth with a film that is well meaning but, with the exception of a half-dozen scenes, lifeless." It also stars Jason Robards as writer Dashiell Hammett, Miss Hellman's long-time lover. "These scenes are so good and occasionally so tough that one wishes the film were about Hellman and Hammett rather than Lillian and

Julia, the meaning of whose friendship mostly escapes the movie."

"Robby Deerfield" Vincent Canby says, "may turn out to be the year's most cynical movie made by people who know better." They include Sydney Pollack, the director, and Alvin Sargent, who wrote the screenplay. It stars Al Pacino as an international racecar driver and Marthe Keller as the dying girl he falls in love with. "There's something off-putting about the lovers Pacino and Miss Keller play, sometimes coyly and sometimes with such intensity you can't believe they're in a movie of such essential fatuousness... they succeed in creating not a single moment of genuine pathos," Canby says. "This is the first film about automobile racing I've ever seen when I wished the movie would get back to the track."

FILMS

Tying Nietzsche's Romantic Knot

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 4 (IHT).—"Beyond Good and Evil" (at the Normandie, the Odéon, the Bonaparte and the Studio Raspail in English) is, believe it or not, a movie about Nietzsche. Why not? We have already been treated to Wagner, Michelangelo, Liszt and Mahler impersonated by actors.

The Nietzsche photoplay, as its author-director, the Italian Lillian Cavani, explains to the uninitiated, is not a biography. In her scenario she has let her imagination roam over certain incidents in the philosopher's career. With many a phantasmagoric vision and with only passing mention of his writing and ideas, the period from 1882 to his final breakdown at the end of that decade is covered.



Erland Josephson... as Nietzsche.

The year 1882 was crucial. It brought the death of Wagner, with whom he had bitterly quarreled, and the plan for his masterpiece, "Thus Spake Zarathustra." "The Joyful Wisdom," reflecting his convalescence from his initial attack of mental disease, was published, and the same year in Rome his friend and disciple, Dr. Paul Ree, introduced him to Lou Salome, the Russian Czar's of the salons, who bewitched him. The Cavani screenplay fixes on this attachment, which roused the indignation of his dominating sister and mother and his despair when his beloved ran off and married a Berlin professor.

Miss Cavani depicts their supposed intimacies in the repugnant manner of the porn shocker. Nor is it these boudoir sequences alone that are in atrocious taste. It seems extremely unlikely that Nietzsche would have seen in his mind's eye a ballet as bad as that danced by two adult males representing the struggle of good and evil. Nor does one believe that he would have sought to speak at a Socialist street meeting charged by the police. He would have no customers in such a crowd. He preached against Socialism as he preached against all collectivism—he it nationalism or organized religion—as products of slave morality.

The scene in which Nietzsche, having gone mad, kneels before the carriage horse in a Turin square deserves full marks. It is competently done and quite moving and the family conflict, though perhaps overstated, is at least plausible. The dialogue throughout, however, has a false and foolish tone that is not improved by a strange medley of accents.

Erland Josephson does not resemble the fierce philosopher of the photographic portraits. He has not the burning, passionate

eye of his model and his characterization suggests a kindly Swedish high school professor off on a binge. Dominique Sanda as the fascinating Lou Salome has aristocratic presence, but her voice is neither clear nor always comprehensible. Véra Lisi as the formidable sister is a Strindberg villainess.

The musical selections are a soothing contrast to the harsh vocal clamor. "What doesn't kill me," wrote Nietzsche, "makes me strong."

The Committee for the Defense of the Armenian Cause organized an evening last Friday at the Salle Pleyel to protest the imprisonment in the Soviet Union of their countryman Serge Paradjanov, the film director, painter and poet. A projection of his film "Couléur de la Grenade," made in 1968 and banned in Russia, was announced. As it has not been submitted to the French authorities to obtain a visa for public showing, it is also being withheld from public release here. Special permission for its exceptional showing was necessary and came only at the last moment and with apparent reluctance.

Paradjanov is known here for his beautiful film of Ukrainian folk legends, "Horses of Fire." Born in Armenia, he studied cinematography under Dovzhenko at the Kiev studios and there made his debut as a director.

"Couléur de la Grenade" is based on a work by the 18th-century Armenian poet Sayat Nova, and concerns the fate of that land when invaded by the Tartar hordes in the 16th century. It is of exquisite pictorial quality, its images resembling icons miraculously animated.

It is highly stylized in presen-

tation and performance, deliberately studied in its views of folk customs and life in the Armenian community of five centuries ago. Its bizarre cinematic technique will interest not only filmmakers and film scholars but all who are curious about modern art.

It has no reference to contemporary politics whatsoever and probably because of this fell foul of the Soviet censors, who demand that the party line be stressed even in nursery rhymes.

Paradjanov soon found his film banned and in 1973 stood trial, being charged for homosexuality and trafficking in the sale of icons. He was sentenced to five years in a concentration camp and is in danger of losing his eyesight. Armenians are not alone in the campaign to liberate him; protests at the injustice are being voiced all over the world.

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AIR FRANCE

A U.S. Policy Shift in Mideast?

At the root of the latest Israeli outburst against the United States is the fact that for years this country has been leading a double life in the Middle East. On the one hand, the United States is Israel's only active and effective ally. This inevitably leads the Israelis to demand nothing less than total, unswerving U.S. support at every turn. On the other hand, the United States is the mediator in the case, a role that was institutionalized with Henry Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy but actually begun much earlier; every U.S. president since Harry Truman has dreamed of bringing about permanent peace between the Arabs and Israel. Not surprisingly, those twin roles are not always easy to reconcile: It is hard to be always in one corner when you are also trying to be the referee. And nothing better illustrates the problem than the current uproar over the joint statement by the United States and the Soviet Union calling for a new Geneva conference in December and setting forth their agreement on some general guidelines for a "comprehensive settlement."

* * *

Without getting into all of the nuances and fine print, let us stipulate that on its face this joint statement suggests—we would put it no stronger than that—a change in U.S. emphasis in favor of the Arab side of the argument. Its mere existence would seem to mark a departure from recent U.S. policy; for some years now the U.S. game has been to try to keep the Russians out of the Middle East peacemaking efforts on the theory that any Soviet participation would be at Israel's expense. And the contents of the statement raise questions, as well. It speaks, for example, of Palestinian "rights" as distinct from "interests," which is the word that Washington has been careful to stick to up till now. "Rights" is a codeword, long familiar to the Israelis, that has been used by various Arab leaders over the years as a euphemism for challenging Israel's right to exist. Moreover, the statement makes no reference to UN Resolutions 242 and 338, which, in effect, codify an international consensus that Israel does, in fact, have a right to exist, and which would serve as the basis for any renewed Geneva conference.

So it should surprise nobody that the Israelis and their supporters in this country are up in arms, the more so since the "consultation" afforded to them in advance of

the U.S.-Soviet statement was little more than ritual. What they see—and it has to be remembered that it is in the nature of the relationship that the Israelis see even the suggestion of a turn in U.S. policy in the Middle East in apocalyptic terms—is the awful specter of a settlement imposed by the superpowers. And any settlement that the Russians have anything material to do with, they will tell you, would lead inexorably to their destruction. And so, understandably, they are sparing no effort to make their protests heard.

Equally understandably, the U.S. government sees it all quite differently. True, there were some concessions to Soviet demands in terms of language in the joint statement, the administration concedes. But the passage having to do with Palestinian "rights," for example, carefully specified "legitimate rights," and the United States—indeed, the world community—now agrees that the Palestinians have no legitimate rights with respect to Israel itself. In fact, the administration argues that nothing irretrievable was given away, that some passages in the statement actually break new ground in Israel's favor, and that, in any case, a joint statement of this sort should be read not as a balanced, comprehensive statement of U.S. policy, but rather as the most that the United States and the Soviet Union could agree to.

* * *

Finally, the U.S. justification for bringing the Russians into the act at this time appears to rest on the argument that, as co-chairman with the United States of any reconvened Geneva conference, the Russians would have had to be brought in at some point. The theory apparently was that by doing so now, and by tying Moscow to a reasonably workable definition of principles, the chances would be improved that the Russians might use their influence constructively on their Arab friends, notably the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Perhaps so—though we have our doubts. On the larger question of whether the joint statement reflects some significant switch in U.S. policy, we are considerably more confident that it does not. But, given the manner in which it was presented, we can also understand perfectly why the Israelis might think otherwise.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Continental Divide of Space

It was 20 years ago yesterday that the startling beep, beep, beep of Sputnik-1 heralded the beginning of the space age. Those two decades are a continental divide in our national memory. To the younger half of the United States it is hard to believe that man's inroads into space are only 20 years old. To a generation weaned on "2001" and now intoxicated with R2-D2, wookies and other denizens of "Star Wars," pre-space must seem positively pre-Columbian.

To the older hundred million or so of us, it's hard to believe that 20 years have passed since the shock of the Soviet breakthrough—and the fears that if the Russians could beat us into space our schools along with the rest of our system were defective.

Putting men on the moon calmed our unease. By 1975, the space race had cooled enough for U.S. and Soviet spacemen to participate in a joint mission. Chauvinism has been superseded by an understanding of some of the benefits of space exploration. Communications satellites now link every part of the planet through telephone, radio and television. Weather satellites have re-

volutionized meteorology. Other satellites now help prepare crop forecasts, facilitate the search for minerals and assist navigation on the high seas. Surveillance satellites help both the United States and the Soviet Union guard against surprise military action; the "open skies" idea, which seemed so utopian when President Eisenhower first voiced it, has now in effect become an everyday reality. The wholly peaceful use of space remains a quixotic hope: the superpowers continue to expand their military capabilities, including the development of killer satellites. And, increasingly, the romance of space is throttled by the bookkeepers—who just the other day turned off scientific data transmitters on the moon to save a few hundred thousand dollars.

Still, the benefits, the hopes and the romance will continue for reasons once suggested in another context by Einstein: "Why does this magnificent applied science, which saves work and makes life easier, bring us so little happiness? The simple answer runs: Because we have not yet learned to make sensible use of it."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The U.S. and Brazil

There are many reasons why the [Brazilian] armed forces might decide that the time has come to take more of a back seat. The urban guerrillas, active in the 1960s, are now almost extinct. There are the current economic difficulties which have rather taken the gloss off Brazil's "economic miracle" and made the military government less popular than it was. Finally, there is the pressure of the Carter administration for more respect for human rights—and President Carter is due to visit Brazil next month. Brazil has not taken kindly to pressure from the United States on this issue, nor, for that matter, on its nuclear policy. But the visit is bound to raise expectations of change, and will influence the debate about Brazil's future.

—From the Times (London).

On East-West Relations

Any relaxation there has been in East-West relations so far has tended to lack a military dimension. At the same time, the main reason for the increasing suspicion of the Soviet Union in Europe has been the size of its military buildup. If the Russians are seriously interested in security and co-operation, they could be asked to show it by adopting a more relaxed military posture. That could be done either by strengthening the security provisions in CSCE (the 1975 Helsinki Agreement on Security and Cooperation in Europe) or by movement in MBFR (talks on Mutually Balanced Force Reductions). Either way, it should not be overlooked.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

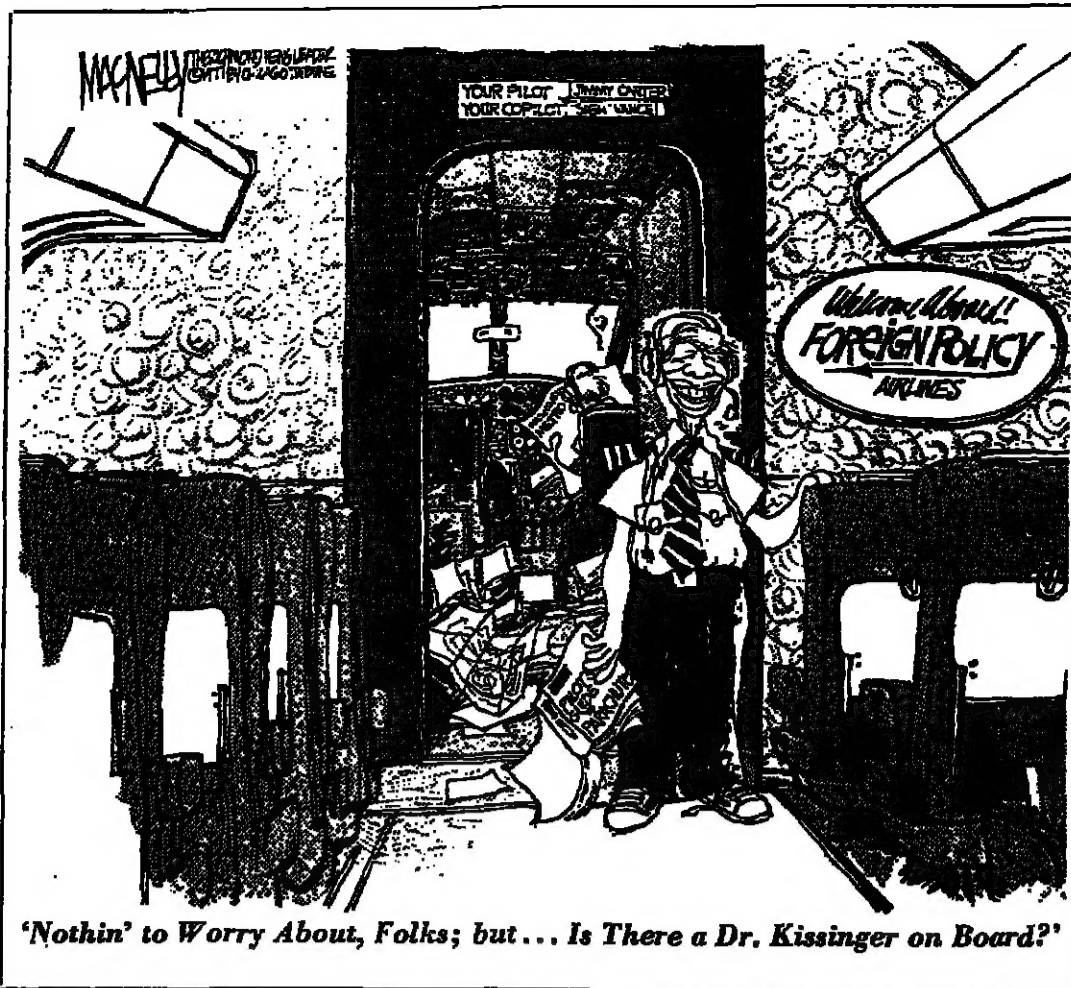
October 5, 1902

ST. PETERSBURG—A fire has broken out at the house of Count Leo Tolstoy, at Yasnaya-Polyana. The fire originated in an attic and damaged the apartments in the upper portion of the house; the family had to seek temporary refuge in another wing of the building. The present state of the distinguished novelist's health is sufficiently good to allow him to live at Yasnaya-Polyana, provided, of course, he takes all precautions against cold and changes of temperature.

Fifty Years Ago

October 5, 1927

PARIS—The progress of feminism demands new adjustments. If women are to be permitted and encouraged to earn as much as, and in a great many cases more than, their husbands, what logical reason is there for objecting to a demand recently made in Austria, that the court award alimony to the husband in suits for divorce or separation, particularly when the wife is proven to be the guilty party. Why not? If equality is to be achieved, it must be done at all levels.



Spanish Press Plays a New Role

By Stanley Meisler

MADRID—Rightist terrorists bombed a magazine office in Barcelona last month, and shut down almost every newspaper in Barcelona and Madrid for a day. The explosion itself did not stop the press, but Spanish journalists decided to strike for a day in protest.

It was a strange kind of protest for professional journalists to make—like actors assembling on stage after a fire and announcing to the audience, "In the true tradition of show business, the show must not go on."

Striking journalists distributed a bulletin that proclaimed, "They will not silence us." Yet the journalists silenced themselves.

The Madrid newspaper ABC later said in an editorial that the day "would pass into the history of the journalistic profession as a day dedicated to the absurd." It was hard for an outsider to disagree.

Confusions

The incident reflected some of the tensions and confusions in a Spanish press that has emerged only recently from four decades of control by the dictatorial regime of the late Francisco Franco. Professional standards are only now being formed and tested.

The press has done remarkably well in its transition from the role of lackey or, at best, hand-wringing witness during the dictatorship to the role of hold critic in the emerging democracy. Reporters have been courageous, tough-minded, thorough, intelligent and skeptical in covering the transition period. One newspaper, El Pais, founded after Franco died in November, 1975, already is one of the most informative and accurate in Europe.

But there has been an over-reaction. Just as journalists of the past once had to show their Francoist credentials, now journalists sometimes feel that they must show their leftist credentials, their solidarity with the working class, their anti-Franco and anti-Fascist sentiments. At news conferences, for example, the same journalists who question rightist leader Manuel Fraga Iribarne with contempt and sharpness treat Communist leader Santiago Carrillo with deference.

On top of this, many journalists are convinced that the Spanish police, trained in the Franco era, have failed to protect them against rightist terrorism. The journalists believe that the police are far from zealous in their pursuit of the rightists and, in fact, have serious links to them. Investigative reporting has uncovered some evidence of this, but the journalists have failed so far to make a complete and documented case against the police.

Euphoria

The euphoria over anti-Francoism and the frustration over the police merged with the emotion over the bombing to make the journalists neglect their professionalism.

The bomb blew up the offices of El Pais, a satiric magazine, in Barcelona. The custodian of the building was killed. A telephone switchboard operator was blasted through the window of the building to the street and seriously injured. Several other persons were injured less seriously.

A secret, extreme-right organization calling itself the Anti-Communist Apostolic Alliance, or

Triple-A, claimed responsibility for the bombing, and said it did it to prevent Spain from "being submerged in chaos and into the hands of the horrible Communist monster." Next time, the Triple-A vowed, it would kill the editor of the magazine, Echarri Molin.

Several months ago, a bomb blasted the offices of the newspaper Diario 16 in Madrid. No one was hurt, but the presses were damaged. That bombing was claimed by a secret terrorist organization called GRAPO that describes itself as leftist. As a show of professional solidarity, other newspapers in Madrid agreed to print Diario 16 until its presses could be repaired.

But the reaction was different this time.

Strike Call

Barcelona journalists decided to strike for a day as a protest against terrorism and what they believed was a police failure to protect them. The press was silenced for a day, and the issue moved on to Madrid.

There, 3,000 journalists, editors and publishers marched through the streets in what had been planned as a silent march in support of the magazine El Pais. Midway in the march, however, some journalists began shouting for the resignation of Minister of Interior Rodolfo Martin Villa, the cabinet minister in charge of the police. At that point, the newspaper publishers and editors left the march, not wanting to take part in a political demonstration. The dichotomy marked the rest of the affair.

After the march, the reporters assembled in a union hall and voted to strike. The publishers and editors, meeting separately, urged the reporters to reconsider. But the reporters, supported by printers and other employees of the newspapers, refused. As a result, all newspapers in Madrid except one failed to appear the next day.

Political Role

After a day's absence, the other newspapers reappeared, bristling in controversy. A statement by the striking reporters said that, by refusing to work, they "had assumed the defense of the civil right of all the Spanish people to information that was free and without terror." Through the pressure of their strike, they said, they were demanding the identification and arrest of the terrorists and "the unmasking of their protectors." The last phrase seemed to be aimed at the police.

But, in a pair of editorials published in all the papers that had failed to appear the day before, the publishers and editors condemned the strike. Both groups were concerned about reporters using their right to strike as a political weapon to shut down newspapers. Moreover, the publishers wrote, "in order for the press to protest, it needs first to be published."

In short, Spanish readers were exposed to a controversy over the role of the journalist in a free society. Is he a critic or a participant? Is it probably healthy that the Spanish press can discuss that question so openly. But the question must be resolved before the press, so manipulated under Franco, can take its proper place in a democratic society.

Letters

Urban Nightmare

I agree with the article by Jonathan Power, "An Alternative to Urban Nightmares" (ET, Sept. 22), which suggests decentralization policy for developing countries rather than imitating developed countries' conspicuous urbanization pattern. Rapid urbanization not only creates urban problems beyond the developing countries' technology and resources but also aggravates the already existing discrepancy in economic structure and standard of living.

Although the economists believe that centralization at the large centers is more advantageous due to concentrated manufacture and services, higher efficiency of labor, wider contacts, more opportunities for recreation and rising of cultural and educational standards, there is need to develop models for balanced distribution of economic activities and population within public interest throughout the country. This has already been recognized by many developing countries and there are some studies on decentralization policies.

In fact, I presented a study (A Model to Locate New Settlements in Developing Countries) in the European Regional Science Association meeting, Krakow, Poland in Aug. 23-25. Its objective is the balanced distribution of population in developing areas by taking the new industrial centers and agricultural service centers as the base for the decentralization policy. In other words, it determines the number and location of new rural centers or the development of existing ones and their functional structure. These new rural centers not only prevent the growth of the existing cities and consequent urban problems by attracting rural migrants but also distribute the standard of living equally throughout the country.

At the same time, these centers encourage the spatial integration of the rural areas with the existing city system and thus stimulate the economic development. Since this system consumes less energy than large urban centers, it makes possible to allow more energy for industrial development. These new centers can be in-

dustrial, to work out local resources, or agricultural for the modernization of agricultural methods and techniques.

So, the development of the industry parallel to agricultural development is obtained. Thus, the model develops a balanced system of new settlements based on a hierarchy of functions needed for industrial and agricultural development.

VEDIA F. DOKMECI
The Technical University of Istanbul
Istanbul.

Violence and TV

In your recent article by Bernard Nossiter under the title "Violence and TV: A Split Decision" (ET, Sept. 19), there are some serious errors.

1. The Brody "study" [of the U.K. Home Office] to which your reporter refers was simply an appraisal of past research into screen violence. One of its conclusions is that for past studies of long-term effects, the evidence is ambiguous, partly because of a lack of adequate research strategies and techniques for establishing cause-and-effect relationships. The Brody appraisal did not, of course, include my study. It was only after a similar evaluation of past studies of the influence of television violence that my team and I spent a preliminary 14 months in constructing measuring instruments and in developing research strategies of a kind that would keep to an acceptable minimum any uncertainties remaining in the system. It was against this background that our conclusions were reached about the degree to which the evidence supported the different hypotheses that were investigated.

2. Mr. Nossiter states that my study involved a comparison of the boys who saw a lot of television violence with those who saw less television violence. In fact, that was only the very first step in the research strategy. Those two groups were then equated in terms of a composite of variables, drawn from a pool of 27 of them, in order to screen out irrelevant differences between the groups. After that equating

Anthony Sampson From London:

...many of the underlying problems are coming to Western Europe—including the alienation of the younger generation...

LONDON—The annual conference of the British Labor party, now showing at the seaside resort of Brighton, is always an occasion for political conjuring tricks and quick-change acts: It is like the office party before Christmas where the directors put on funny hats and show the secretaries that they are as human as anyone else. This year the dressing-up has been more evident than ever, but it may tell us something about the state of British democracy.

For the last two years the star has been Denis Healey, the chancellor of the Exchequer, who has borne the brunt of unpopularity, spreading over harsh taxation and a sharp fall of living standards; and his act is especially fascinating to watch. The Iron Healey, with his stern black eyebrows and his menacing banker's talk about money supply and deflation, suddenly becomes Comrade Denis, exclaiming in folksy terms from the rostrum how the wife and kids will soon be a bit better off.

He can certainly tell a remarkable story. Last year, while the pound was falling, inflation galloping, and the Tories were in full chase, he faced the full fury of the party conference; his speech was consistently heckled, and he finished up by holding up a clenched fist to the audience. This week, just back from his meeting in Washington, he was able to quote the IMF's tribute to Britain's recovery, and to compare the victory over inflation with the Battle of Britain. He promised a steady increase in living standards, and held out the prospect of a Labor victory at the next election, which would ensure Socialism for years to come.

North Sea Oil

And in some respects the British recovery has been striking. The pound is reviving, the balance of payments is steadily improving, inflation is diminishing, and the stock market has shot up. It is true that much of this is due to North Sea oil, which has nothing to do with the Labor government, or with any real improvement in industrial performance; but the fact is that once the oil comes, everyone feels better, as if they themselves had helped to find it. And Healey must be given credit for his consistently strong stand against inflation: as his leftist critic Barbara Castle admitted: "He has had the roughest ride anyone could have in politics."

But the difficulty of the Labor leaders, as they face their delegates at the conference, is that their success has been essentially a Tory success. They have satisfied the world's bankers: shares

profits and sterling have improved; but none of this has much to offer for the ordinary working voter.

What concerns him is the low standard of living, the rising prices and above all the increase of unemployment up to 1.6 million—the highest in British post-war history.

So it is hardly surprising that the more vocal delegates to Brighton—the party workers and trades union activists—have resorted to Comrade Denis's success story with angry skepticism. The half-baked rhetoric and drama of the conference always comes as a shock to anyone conditioned to it; and any aside observer might well conclude that Britain is threatened by a new wave of Marxist revolutionaries. This year has had its quota. Speaker after speaker came up to the rostrum, attacking the rotting system of capitalism, the profiteering bosses, the sellout to the world's banks and insisting that there must be more nationalization, import or trade and immediate withdrawal from the Common Market. A few of the more eloquent spokesmen were more eloquent in the Cabinet, Tony Benn, who has once again called for more state intervention to diminish the role of the marketplace.

This fierce rhetoric has the power of the militant unions to find it, and much support from young workers in industrial towns; and this kind of militancy has led many middle-class supporters finally to despair of Labor party, as the instrument of Marxist bent on bringing a system of state domination on a pattern of Eastern Europe.

Months ago a former editor of the leftist New Statesman, P. J. Johnson, announced his farewell to the Labor party, which the last time was on the road to dictatorship. And only this week, millionaire former Labor MP Woodrow Wyatt, has come up with a book advising his readers to vote Conservative to stop the Marxists coming into power.

There is certainly cause for worry in the attraction of Marxism to the young workers' leaders, and their ability to make unwise votes in their favor. But whatever their future prospect, what is surely most remarkable about the present is how little the leftist policies have actually influenced the Labor government policy.

The extent of their outcry Brighton is an index, not much of their influence, as their frustration at seeing the "chancellor" proceeding in the opposite direction.

It is perhaps helpful to try to see the problem in a European dimension; for many of the underlying problems are coming to Western Europe—including the alienation of the young generation, the disillusionment with the mixed economy and above all the prospect of sustained high unemployment, which gives a scope for the critics of capitalism in France and Italy, the Marx following remains firmly separated from the moderate Labor parties, constantly threatening revolutionary change; while West Germany the apparent capitalist consensus now sudes seems desperately brittle and vulnerable to small groups of terrorists.

Bumbling

But Britain has already experienced its own kind of bumbling, unspectacular revolution, producing a shift of power towards the trades unions and much in agrarian policies, than those of the Continent. The price has been very high in terms of efficiency and dynamism, but relatively, in terms of stability and security and much of the revolution has been conducted within the womb of the Labor party.

There are certainly many dangers ahead; and this week's qu of radical speeches will much middle-class flesh on the bones of the moderate Labor leaders confront their angry critics in the same hall, they take some comfort from proverb: Better the devil known, than the devil you do. And there may be some insurance in watching the Healey transform himself to week into Comrade Denis—apparently get away with it.

One-Way Blues

A goodly percentage of the scores of U.S. citizens who apply to the American Aid Society for financial assistance are in trouble as a result of not having return air tickets. Too bad that the new cheap air rates aren't compulsory two-way and nonrefundable like the now suspended youth fares.

Mrs. JOHNSON GARRETT,
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American Aid Society,
Paris.

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West German Trade Moves Into a Deficit

FRANKFURT, Oct. 4 (AP)—The overall West German balance of trade moved into a preliminary deficit of 487 million Deutsche marks in August, compared with a revised surplus of 1.98 billion DM in July and a surplus of 2.37 billion DM in August, 1976, the Bundesbank announced Tuesday.

The current account, comprising trade, services and transfers, produced a preliminary deficit of 1.68 billion DM against a revised surplus of 1.98 billion DM in July and a deficit of 1.68 billion DM in August, 1976.

The surplus on capital account, which had been a preliminary deficit of 1.68 billion DM in July, compared with a surplus of 5.52 billion DM in August, 1976.

The balance on long-term capital account was unchanged in August, showing a preliminary deficit of 745 million DM against a revised deficit of 746 million DM in July. This compares with a surplus on the long-term capital account of 1.765 billion DM in August, 1976.

In the first eight months, the current account showed a preliminary surplus of 1.726 billion DM, down 26 per cent from a surplus of 2.323 billion DM in the year-earlier period.

The long-term capital account swung sharply into deficit in the first eight months with a 9,692-billion-DM preliminary deficit, compared with a surplus of 1.769 billion DM in the comparable year-earlier period.

The short-term capital account showed a preliminary surplus of 4.471 billion DM, up from a surplus of 4.563 billion DM in the 1976 January to August period.

In the first eight months the overall balance showed a preliminary surplus of 687 million DM, compared with a surplus of 3.56 billion DM in the year-earlier period.

Lower Jobless Rate

Meanwhile the number of West Germans unemployed in September was 111,200, or 4 per cent of the work force, down from 113,000 in August, although up from 3.9 per cent in September, 1976, Josef Stiglitz, president of the Federal Labor Institute, reported.

The number of jobless was down 5.4 per cent in September from 963,500 in August, but was up 1.3 per cent from 898,700 in September, 1976.

Mr. Stiglitz said that the situation on the labor market has "developed somewhat more favorably than expected," though he cautioned that the drop in the number of jobless did not signify a sudden improving trend.

The number of short-time workers rose 67 per cent to 157,800 in September. This resulted mostly from a shortage of orders in many sectors that was not apparent during the summer pause, when many plants closed for vacation, Mr. Stiglitz said.

Gold Stocks Regain Lost Luster

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (NYT)—Gold stocks, the standout group in inflation-rampant 1973-74, when the sky was falling for most other issues, have regained some of their lost luster.

Last week, all four of the major gold issues trading on the New York Stock Exchange were selling at or near their highest prices for 1977. Participating in this advance were Homestake Mining, the largest U.S. producer, as well as Dome Mines and Campbell Red Lake Mines, both based in Canada. The fourth stock is ASA, an investment company with portfolio holdings in South African gold.

Meanwhile, the shares of many South African gold-mining companies, which trade in the over-the-counter market in the form of American depositary receipts, have snapped back from what one analyst describes as "disaster lows" registered in August, 1976.

The main propellant moving gold stocks either up or down is usually the price of gold bullion in world markets. The price of gold in London today closed at \$153.50 an ounce, a two-year high. Conversely, in late August of 1976, when the South African gold was sagging so badly, the bullion price in London had dropped to a 25-month low of \$103.50 an ounce, down from its peak of \$197.50 at the end of 1974.

Coincident with the new two-year high in bullion prices is another factor in bolstering the quotations for gold issues—the dramatic slump in the dollar, the premier reserve currency of the world.

Where do gold stocks go from here? The price of bullion and the performance of the dollar against other currencies seem destined to provide most of the answer. Two months ago, when the free market price of gold was \$145, a study by Argus Research Corp. took the view that gold was poised for a rise.

An increase to \$180 by the end of 1977 was forecast by the investment advisory service. Further gains, perhaps carrying bullion's price to "very near its historical peak," are regarded by Argus as possible by the end of 1978.

The Holt Investment Advisory Service has been bullish for years about prospects for South African gold. Among the issues on its current recommended list are the ADRs of Buffelsfontein, East Driefontein and Vaal Reefs.

Since last spring, during a period when many prominent stocks on the Big Board were under selling pressure, the South African golds generally have shown strong percentage rebounds.

On the other hand, the price movement of these issues has been very erratic in recent years. Vaal Reefs, for example, dropped from a high of 62 in mid-1974 to a low of 9 in August, 1976. Last week, it was trading slightly under 18.

The big price tumble in South African gold issues after 1974 resulted from a number of adverse factors, as well as profit-taking by astute traders. Continuing to the sharp decline were the threat of gold dumping by central banks, steep increases in mining costs, racial turmoil in South Africa and the decision by the International Monetary Fund to sanction some of its gold holdings, starting in September, 1976.

Asks Limit on EEC Sales

Japan Sets Steel Curb Conditions

TOKYO, Oct. 4 (WP)—The Japanese government today announced three conditions the United States must meet if it hopes to negotiate a voluntary limit on imports of Japan's steel products.

It was the first time the government has given any hint of what it expects in return for inducing Japanese companies to cut back sales of steel to the United States.

The Japanese action follows a tentative decision yesterday by the U.S. Treasury that five Japanese steel companies are selling carbon steel plate in the United States at unfairly low prices.

As a result, the Treasury is requiring the companies to post bonds to cover additional duties of about 32 per cent on all future imports.

Dumping duties will be imposed if further study by the United States confirms the tentative finding.

As spelled out in press reports and confirmed by an official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the Japanese conditions are:

- Assurance that Japanese steel companies, by jointly curbing steel exports, would not be vulnerable to anti-trust litigation in American courts.
- A commitment by the Carter administration that U.S. Steel Corp. would be induced to drop its pending complaint of steel "dumping" against Japanese companies.
- A U.S. promise to force similar restrictions on imports from countries of the European Economic Community.

Japanese officials said that they had not arrived at an estimate of how much steel tonnage exports would be reduced if those conditions are met.

A prominent economic journal, *Nihon Keizai*, reported today the United States had proposed that Japan reduce steel exports from the 7.6 million tons in 1976 to between 5 million and 5.5 million tons a year. American officials disputed the report and said no specific level of exports has been suggested.

The initial American reaction today was a measure of optimism that the specifics of a steel settlement are possible, tempered with doubt that all three conditions could be met.

One official said that the administration could not legally force U.S. Steel to abandon its formal complaint against steel dumping, a complaint lodged under U.S. law.

But another condition—that requiring similar limits on steel imports from EEC countries—would be a "normal" requirement of any settlement, he said.

A pledge to exempt the Japanese companies from anti-trust action raises problems that might not be easily resolved by the U.S. government.

Past voluntary agreements to restrict Japan's exports of steel were attacked in a suit brought by consumer groups in 1972. Although a district court judge held the agreements did not violate anti-trust law, those agreements were abandoned before appeals were concluded.

Danger Cited

The Japanese insist that they do not want to go through another stage of anti-trust lawsuits if they voluntarily agree to cut back on their exports. Unless "immunity" is promised, one senior official of the Trade Ministry said today, it would be "dangerous" for Japanese companies to make jointly conceived reductions.

In August, a senior Japanese trade official, Naohiko Araya, went to Washington to discuss a voluntary restraint on Japanese sales.

Since then, U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield has endorsed the concept of imposing on steel an "orderly marketing agreement" similar to the one which reduced exports of Japanese television sets to the United States.

U.S. officials here said the three conditions announced today have not been conveyed formally to them by the Japanese government. "We have had no specifics yet, only an expression on their part of a willingness to work things out," one official said.

Tokyo Says It Offered To Cut Steel Exports

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Oct. 4.—The increasingly controversial issue of what to do about American imports of foreign steel has taken an ironic twist. Japan has now declared itself ready to take remedial action, on a short-term basis, but the United States is not interested in a short-term solution—at least not at the moment.

Minoru Masuda, vice-minister of international trade and industry, told the National Press Club here that Japan is willing to negotiate an agreement to curb steel exports to the United States, but the Carter administration rejected the offer.

According to Mr. Masuda, the United States said that it did not want to negotiate any marketing agreement while global negotiations are in progress.

Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps, who was in Japan for three days last week, said the United States hoped to work out a long-term solution to the steel problem on a global basis through discussions at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which began Thursday in Paris.

But on the short-term issue of what to do about American steel imports now, Mrs. Kreps said only that the Carter administration had not reached a policy decision.

In Washington, a U.S. official confirmed that Japan had been informed that the United States was not interested in discussing restraints on Japanese steel exports at this time.

Japanese officials said privately that they believed the Carter administration wanted to avoid any agreement that would restrict steel imports because it feared that American steelmakers would take advantage of reduced competition to raise prices, thus contributing to overall inflation in the United States.

Los Angeles Times

Dollar Strengthens Slightly After Japan Bank Intervenes

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—The dollar stabilized against European currencies and the yen after declining steeply yesterday.

Dealers said the dollar still seemed to be in a downward but that there were several factors leading to a pause in the decline.

First of all, the Bank of Japan again intervened heavily to support the dollar in Tokyo, and the resulting firmness of the dollar against the yen set the tone for trading in Deutsche marks and other currencies.

In Tokyo, dealers estimated that the Bank of Japan absorbed about \$80 million, bringing its total intervention over a two-day period to about \$230 million.

As a result, the dollar closed in Tokyo at 260.97 yen. In subsequent European trading it slipped to 260.80 yen, which represented a gain from the late European level yesterday of 260.62.

Aside from profit-taking on yesterday's steep rise of European currencies and the yen, the dollar was also helped by a rise in short-term dollar interest rates. At midday, three-month Eurodollar rates were quoted at 7.38 per cent, compared with 7.06 per cent yesterday.

However, as the day wore on Eurodollar rates eased somewhat so that the three-month interbank deposit rate finished at 7.25 per cent. This slight easing of interest rates late in the day blunted the dollar's recovery, dealers said.

Nevertheless, the dollar finished at 2.2978 Deutsche marks, up from 2.2915. However, the U.S. currency was marginally lower against the Swiss franc at 2.3347 (another record end-of-day low) compared with 2.3357 yesterday.

Sterling eased marginally to \$1.7557 from \$1.7560 but it advanced to 4.0942 marks from 4.0939. Thus, overall, sterling was quite firm.

In trading for other currencies, the dollar moved up to 4.8865 French francs from 4.86 and also gained against the Benelux currencies and lira.

Philippines Signs Pact With Banks On Credit Terms

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Philippines central bank has signed agreements with more than 100 international banks changing key aspects of its standard credit arrangements.

Terms of the agreement call for a 54-per-cent reduction in the amount of standby credit available, to \$526 million from \$1.15 billion, according to Philippine central bank officials and executives of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., which has been a leading lender to the Philippines. This will mean a saving for the central bank of about \$2.7 million a year in commitment fees, Gabriel Singson, deputy governor and general counsel, said.

The banks also agreed to reduce the overall interest rate on any funds drawn down by the central bank from the standby credits. The new rate is 1.375 per cent points above the London interbank offered rate, Mr. Singson said. Previously, the rate on \$50 million of standby credits was 1.75 percentage points above the London rate, while the rate on the balance was 1.375 percentage points above, he added.

The agreement also calls for a 10-year extension in the length of time that the standby credits will be used, and a conversion in the nature of the standby credits signed in 1976 from term-loan facilities to revolving credits.

Cite Cut in Nuclear Programs

Experts Boost World Oil Needs Estimates

By Jack Aboul

PARIS, Oct. 4 (AP)—Experts of the International Energy Agency have revised upward previous estimates of 1985 world oil requirements, mainly due to the slowdown of nuclear energy programs resulting from growing opposition by environmentalists in many countries.

Current estimates place world oil demand in 1985 from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at 43 million barrels daily, up from 40 million barrels initially predicted and up from 31 million at present, according to IEA executive director Ulf Lantke.

This demand can be met if OPEC members produce at maximum capacity, estimated at 44 million barrels daily by then, he said.

Mr. Lantke pointed out, however, that the IEA figures were conservative, noting that other estimates have placed 1985 demand at up to 54 million barrels daily.

"All evidence shows that we are still confronted by a serious risk of an energy crisis in the 1980s... beyond 1985 prospects are even bleaker," he said.

Mr. Lantke, who was talking to reporters on the eve of tomorrow's IEA ministerial meeting in Paris, said that oil demand by the 19-member-nation group in 1985 is estimated at between 31 and 33 million barrels daily, up from 22 million currently.

The IEA was set up in November, 1974, following the 1973 oil crisis. Its members include all major industrialized nations except France.

In reply to questions, Mr. Lantke said there is no oil glut at present but rather "a slight over-supply" of between 2 and 3 million barrels daily, adding, however, "We shouldn't be complacent (because of the over-supply). It's a dangerous attitude."

Energy ministers from the 19 IEA countries are expected to establish oil import objectives for the group for the mid-1980s and beyond. They will also try to define principles for national energy policies designed to achieve the objectives, as well as a "rough" review process for their implementation, he said.

Also on the agenda of the two-day meeting is the question of international cooperation, especially with OPEC members.

Mr. Lantke regretted the absence of official contact between the IEA and OPEC. "We are open for talks with OPEC but haven't had any encouraging responses so far," he said, adding, however, that there were "friendly and informal" personal contacts between members of the two organizations.

The IEA executive director expressed the hope that ministers will recognize the nature of the crisis and take important decisions to strengthen and coordinate efforts at both national and international level aimed at improving the supply-demand balance.

In reply to questions, Mr. Lantke said that the nuclear programs of the 24-nation members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development have been revised downward to 250,000 megawatts from 340,000 initially planned.

"If there is any further slowdown in nuclear programs we would be in a very difficult situation," he added.

Cash Reserves Of U.K. Rise To A Record

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—

British currency reserves rose \$2.319 billion in September to a record high of \$17.171 billion, the Treasury announced today.

Britain's reserves are now more than three times higher than they were on Sept. 30, 1976, when they stood at \$5.158 billion.

The rise last month was partly due to a drawing of \$400 million on a \$1.5-billion Euroloan arranged earlier this year. There were net accruals of foreign currency borrowings by the public sector of \$151 million.

The September rise in reserves was the second largest monthly gain recorded, being exceeded only by the rise of \$3.087 billion in January of this year.

The rise in reserves was larger than most economic analysts had been predicting and was a further indication of the amount of foreign money being invested in Britain.

U.S. Expert Sees Higher Loan Rate

LONDON, Oct. 4 (Reuters)—

Manufacturers Hanover Trust senior economist William Schwarz said today he expects U.S. commercial bank prime lending rates to rise by 1/4 per cent before the end of this year from 7 1/4 per cent now and reach 7 3/4 to 8 per cent by the end of 1978.

The bank vice-president told reporters here during a European tour he is confident capital flows, both short and long-term, into the United States should be substantial before long, encouraged by the country's relative political and economic stability and unit labor cost considerations.

Mr. Schwarz said that despite some uncertainties most U.S. economic indicators are favorable. He expected real GNP growth to average 4.5 per cent in 1978, almost matching this year's 5-per-cent projected growth and higher than most OECD countries' expected expansion.

U.S. unemployment should fall to average 6.5 per cent by the end of 1978 from about 7 per cent this year, he said.

Orders Decline In W. Germany

FRANKFURT, Oct. 4 (AP)—

The order inflow to West German machine manufacturers fell 3 per cent in August from July, largely due to an 11-per-cent drop in foreign orders, the Association of West German Machine Makers said today.

Orders fell a real 22 per cent from August, 1976. The group noted that a 37-per-cent decline in foreign orders from the year-earlier month was a partial cause of the drop and was the result of uncommonly large foreign orders in August, 1976.

Domestic orders rose 6 per cent in August from the previous month.

U.K. Bankruptcy Record

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—

During 1976 a total of 2,511 court orders were made in England and Wales for compulsory liquidation of bankrupt companies, a record this century and up from 2,287 in 1975, which was the previous record, the government reported.

EEC Industrial Output Rises 2.9% Over Year

BRUSSELS, Oct. 4 (AP)—

The seasonally adjusted Common market production index for July was up 0.25 per cent from June and rose 2.9 per cent from a year earlier on the basis of preliminary figures of Eurostat, the EEC statistics office, released today.

The July index, based on the 1970 average, stood at 117.3 compared with 117.5 in June and 114.4 in July, 1976.

Adjusted to the number of days worked in a month, the July index was at preliminary 108, down 12 per cent from 120.5 in June but up 2.8 per cent from 103.1 in July, 1976.

Sony Raises Dividend

TOKYO, Oct. 4 (Reuters)—

Sony Corp. declared a final dividend of 15 yen, thus paying out an annual rate of 25 yen for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, compared with 20 yen in the previous fiscal year.

Moët-Hennessy

The Annual Meeting of shareholders took place in Paris on the 27th September under the Chairmanship of M. Frédéric CHANDON de BRIAILLES to approve the accounts and income statement for the year to June 30, 1977.

The Meeting approved a net dividend payment of F.Fr. 8.40 per share to which should be added a tax credit (avoir fiscal) of F.Fr. 4.20, making a total dividend of F.Fr. 12.60. This dividend, an increase of about 6.5%, is in line with Government recommendations and will be payable with effect from October 10 on coupon No. 23.

The General Meeting also ratified the appointment of M. Ghislain de VOGUE as a Director following the sad death of M. Robert-Jean de VOGUE, and has also approved the reappointment of M. Jean-Rémy CHANDON-MOËT as a Director for a period of six years.

An Extraordinary General Meeting, convened following the A.G.M., approved a resolution to change the year end whereby from January 1st, 1978, the accounts will report a calendar year, namely January 1st to December 31st. For the transition period there will be an exceptional audit for the six months—July 1st to December 31st, 1977.

The Meeting also approved authorization for the Board to proceed with an issue of convertible bonds to a maximum of F.Fr. 180 million prior to September 30, 1978.

We are pleased to announce that

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 4

1977	Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
100	100	100	100	100	100
101	101	101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102	102	102
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106	106	106	106	106	106
107	107	107	107	107	107
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112	112	112	112	112	112
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Because of a malfunction in the computer, the rest of this list is from 3 p.m. prices.

1977	Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
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October 5, 1977

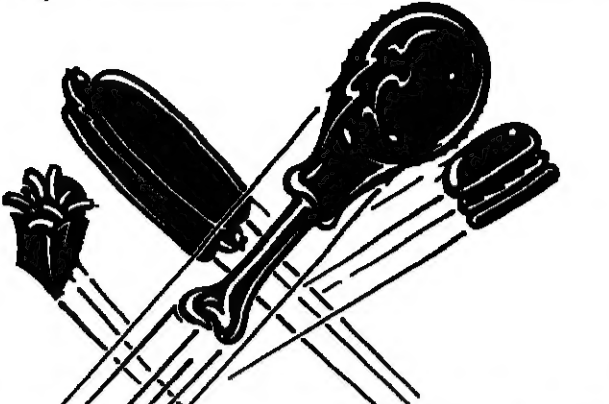
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(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Eurocurrency

European Gold Markets

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Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

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Cumulative Rates

Currency Rates

October 4, 1977

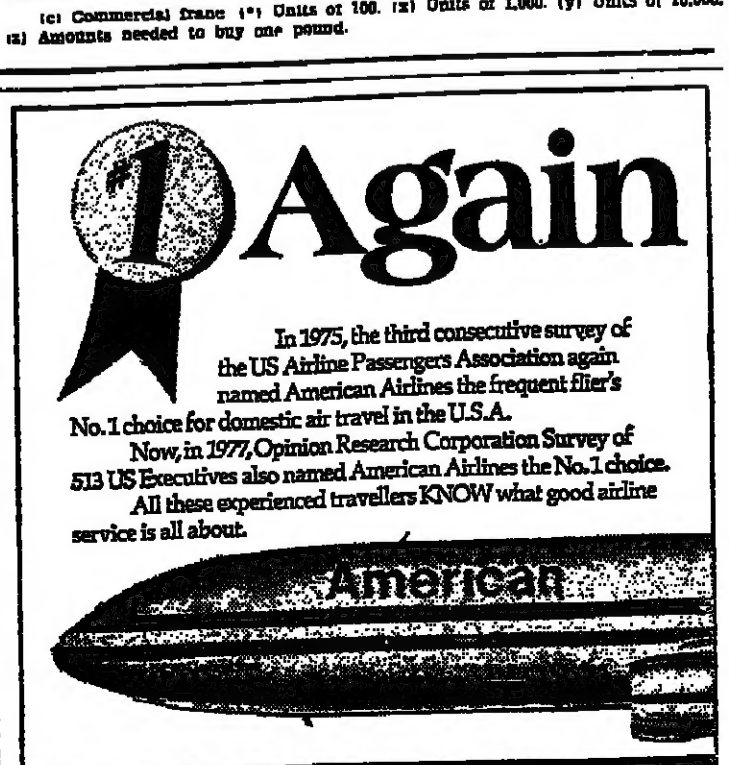
By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	DM	Fr.	L. S.	Gldfr.	SF com.	Swiss Fr.	Dma. fr.
Amsterdam	2,452.09	4,319.00	108.405*	50.32*	27.82*	—	8,574.00*	39,564*
Banque de	35.6975	65.55	15.4535	7.30135	4.947*	14.547*	—	15,275.5
Bombay	2.2072	4.0535	—	47.14*	2,671.3	93.95*	6,452*	89.30*
London	1,756.35	—	4,028.5	3,575.0	1,648.00	4,236.50	52.00	2,445.00
Milan	811.55	1,545.25	—	130.53	—	—	37.00	155.72
Paris	4.8670	8,575.00	133.55*	—	5,532.00	120,550*	13,707.0*	75,500*
Stockholm	2.3381	4.2655	101.725*	47.54*	0.2555	95.835*	5.562*	—
								38,145*

The following are dollar values on the London foreign exchange market:

Danish krone: 13.3757; Escudo: 10.6775; Israeli \$: 10.33; Punt: 94.58; Schilling: 16.75; Sw. krona: 4.6165; Yen: 380.025; New Krow: 5.4980; Pta. mark: 4.450; Belgian financial franc: 25.555; Singapore \$: 2.4539; Hong Kong \$: 4.6839; Canadian \$: 0.9338.

* 100 U.S. dollars = 100,000.



Amex Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 4

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close	Change	P/E	Div	Yield	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close	Change	P/E	Div	Yield	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close	Change	P/E	Div	Yield
AE PBI	24	23	24	23	1	10	10	10	24	23	24	23	1	10	10	10	24	23	24	23	1	10	10	10
AAV	24	23	24	23	1	10	10	10	24	23	24	23	1	10	10	10	24	23	24	23	1	10	10	10
AAV	24	23	24	23	1	10	10	10	24	23	24	23	1	10	10	10	24	23	24	23	1	10	10	10
ASPRO	24	23	24	23	1	10	10	10	24	23	24	23	1	10	10	10	24	23	24	23	1	10	10	10
ATT	24	23	24	23	1	10	10	10	24	23	24	23	1	10	10	10	24	23	24	23	1	10	10	10
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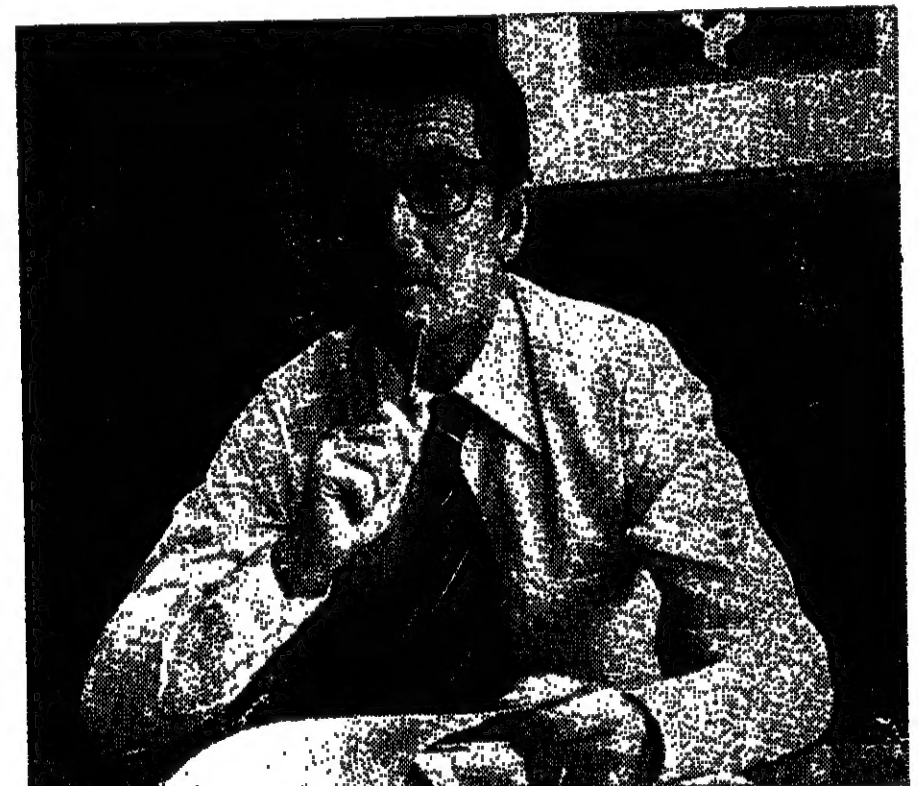
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International					Tokyo Exchange	
Stock Indexes					Oct. 4, 1977	
	Yen.	Prev.	High	Low	Price Yen	Price Yen
Amsterdam	87.10	86.80	89.50	86.80	Asahi Glass	338
Brussels	102.52	103.28	107.62	100.25	Dai Nip. Print.	330
Frankfurt	145.29	144.82	148.98	132.11	Fuji Bank	278
London 30	812.80	812.20	849.20	808.00	Fuji Photo	278
London 500	941.09	943.80	982.24	944.45	Honda Motor	292
Milan	65.25	65.25	70.05	67.05	Japan Air L.	2,530
Paris	80.80	80.33	112.90	77.60	Kansai E. P.	100
Stockholm	427.74	420.90	469.57	419.98	Kobe Brewery	295
Tokyo 1st	386.72	386.00	394.00	384.00	Komatsu	295
Tokyo 1st	329.00	328.25	345.65	324.95	Nippon Marine	295
Zurich	323.10	322.10	333.10	292.50	Yokohama	628
					Toyota Motor	

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East to Coast, Baseball Begins Playoffs

Yankees and Royals Ready for a Rematch

From Wire Dispatches

Oct. 4.—While the Sox and Baltimore chasing the New York Yankees into October, the Yankees are store-bought and controversial, the Royals are farm-grown and thoroughly contented under manager Whitey Herzog.

The New York attack, geared to Yankee Stadium with its close right-field fence, centers on lefty sluggers Jackson, Chambliss and Craig Nettles. Rightlanders Thurman Munson (100 runs batted in) and Lou Piniella (.329) are high-average slap batters. Mickey Rivers and Willie Randolph add speed, but not as much as they should.

The Royals hit more doubles and triples than any other team in baseball, gambling for extra bases. George Brett, Hal McRae and Amos Otis set the style, while Al Cowens (112 RBIs) and John Mayberry join Brett and McRae as 20-plus home run men.

The Yankees are loaded with high-salaried pitchers, several of whom (Catfish Hunter, Ken Holtzman, Sal Ferraro and Goltz) have had one problem after another.

The Royals' pitching, by contrast, is the weak link of the baseball team, relatively unknown fellows like Paul Splittorff, Marty Pattin, Andy Hassler, Larry Gura, Doug Bird and Jim Colborn. Only Dennis Leonard is a known star.

The Royals' trump card is the way Herzog's pitching rotation matches up against the Yankee staff, which has been reduced by injuries to five able-bodied pitchers.

Herzog will open with Splittorff and either Gura or Hassler (all left-handed) against New York's Gullett, then Ron Guidry. "I'd rather have their right-handers hitting 400-foot out into death valley in left-center, than have their lefties hitting 350-footers in right for home runs," remarked Herzog, who has moved his 20-game ace, Leonard, back to the third game.

"We just want to get in there, get a split and get back here without getting killed," said McRae.

If the Royals get that split, the Yankees could be on the ropes. Because this playoff has no off day, the Yankees need four starters, not the usual three for the playoffs. With Figueroa and Hunter injured, reliever Dick Tidrow would have to become the fourth starter after Mike Torrez, leaving the exhausted Sparky Lyle as the only trusted body in the Yankee bullpen.

Schedule

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The American League best-of-five playoff will begin in New York tomorrow afternoon and the second game will be in New York Thursday night.

The series will then shift to Kansas City, with the third game there Friday night. The fourth game, if necessary, will be played in Kansas City on Saturday afternoon and the fifth game, if necessary, Sunday night.

The National League best-of-five playoff will begin tonight in Los Angeles, with the second game tomorrow night in Los Angeles also.

Game three will be played Friday afternoon in Philadelphia, with game four, if necessary, Saturday night in Philadelphia and game five, if necessary, Sunday afternoon in Philadelphia.

The World Series will begin Oct. 12.

Dodgers and Phillies Open Pennant Series

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (UPI).—After 2,106 games watched by a record total of \$8.5 million paying customers, major league baseball rang down the curtain Sunday on its regular six-month season. And, scarcely pausing for breath, it rings up the curtain tonight in Los Angeles on its ninth annual round of playoffs to decide who wins the old rose of summer: the pennant.

In the 101st year of the National League and the first year of Tommy Lasorda, the opening-night cast features the Los Angeles Dodgers and the Philadelphia Phillies—meeting under the palm trees of the California gold mine known as Dodger Stadium. The first team to win three games wins the marbles, and then on to the World Series a week from today against the survivor of the American League playoff.

None of the 26 teams in the big leagues seized power in 1977 the way the Dodgers did. They killed Walter Alton goodbye after 23 summers as the senior manager in baseball, turned their talent over to the impassioned Lasorda and stormed to the top of the Western Division almost from the start.

Second Straight Title. In the Eastern Division, meanwhile, the Phillies were aiming for their second straight title under manager Danny Ozark. But they got off to their worst start in nine years, lost six of their first seven games, did not reach the .500 level for six weeks and did not reach the top for four months.

But by Aug. 5, the remarkably upstart Chicago Cubs were finally receding, the Phillies were surging and first place was theirs.

If tradition means anything,



Tom Lasorda

The Dodgers Believe in Lasorda

By Ross Newhan

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 4.—Rehearsing on the rule of thumb, the question "Who would you do about this or that?" He allowed us to share. He gave us a greater sense of being part of something. And we had to believe in ourselves because he never doubted us. The Reds had been so dominant that our confidence had begun to dissipate. He gave it back to us by saying from day one that we could do it. He said, "We are going to win it. In my 15 years I have never heard a manager say it so emphatically. There had always been an 'if,' a 'but,' a 'barring injury.'"

"The important thing about Tommy," shortstop Bill Russell said, "is that he is not just a guy who makes out the lineup and decides strategy. He makes everyone feel a part of it. The lineup that will open the playoffs is the same one that opened the exhibition season, the same eight that have run together since the first day of spring training. If we have played harder for Tommy it's because he is always sticking his neck out on our behalf, bragging about us, saying we're the greatest, pumping us up in a way that every player loves to hear."

The core of this team has been with Lasorda for many years, coming up together through the system. They have heard the same jokes, the same exhortations year after year. "Coming from the bullpen," Lasorda said, "it might not work. But you either accept Tommy for what he is or you don't. And the more you're around him, the more you realize that he's sincere and genuine, that what he's saying makes sense."

"When you have been around him for as long as we have," said Lopez, "it's hard not to adopt his personality, his enthusiasm. He settles for nothing less than the best and there are simply some people who have the ability to draw it out."

"He has given us a cockiness and an esprit de corps. He has given us aggressiveness. He has given us back the belief that we could beat Cincinnati. All of that we had lost to some extent over the last couple years."

The "last couple years" he belonged to the gregarious Lasorda's passive predecessor, the

The players made it clear that this was a team ready for a change in leadership, that Lasorda revived an ebbing confidence, restored communication, provided motivation, defined roles, returned an increasingly uptight atmosphere to a more relaxed state and presented a solid source of unrelenting optimism.

quiet and patient Walter Alton, under whom the Dodgers won the National League pennant in 1974. They then finished 20 games behind Cincinnati in 76 and 10 last year, a margin Lasorda's Dodgers reversed.

To say, however, that Lasorda won with the same team that Alton lost with is unfair, for the differences in composition are as significant as the differences in the two men's personalities.

The question is, could Alton have brought a physically improved Los Angeles team winging out of the gate, winning 23 of 26 games en route to a rout of a Cincinnati team that did not return to its 1976 efficiency? Would Alton have won with the 77 Dodgers?

A clubhouse survey failed to establish a consensus. The players seemed reluctant to deal with intangibles for anything that might be construed as a knock at Alton.

In the process, however, the players made it clear that this was a team ready for a change in leadership, that Lasorda revived an ebbing confidence, restored communication, provided motivation, defined roles, returned an increasingly uptight atmosphere to a more relaxed state and presented a solid source of unrelenting optimism.

"The chances are very good," Doug Rau said, "that this team would have won with Alton. But it won easier with Tommy."

"There was a new look, a new outlook, a psychological edge that wasn't there before. There was an openness between the manager and the players. We went about it with a more relaxed attitude."

Thomas Charles Lasorda merely shakes his head.

"All I am," he said, "is the traffic cop. Maybe I helped them believe in themselves, but nothing more. They made it happen. As I told them so often... In the minors you needed me for instruction and advice and now I need you."

"They didn't let me down. I have to be the luckiest guy in the world. I'm thankful and grateful. Every time I hugged one of them it was to show them that I feel like the father sitting at the dinner table, feeling the pride and love of his family."

© Los Angeles Times

in Unbeaten in NFL

Raiders Roll in Second Half to Overcome Chiefs, 37-28

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 4 (AP).—The Raiders swept to victory, touchdowns, James Davis, to offset Jackson's three scoring touchdowns in the second quarter and the Kansas City Chiefs 37-28 in the National League.

The Raiders rolled 69 in the second-half kicked by Pete Banasak's punter, then used only 17 to go 70 yards on their second to take a 37-21 lead.

who burst 33 yards for head coach, then

the Chiefs, trailing 10-0 in the opening minute of the second quarter, erupted for 21 points. Livingston hit tight end Walter White with scoring passes of 48 and 2 yards. Second after the second score, Livingston teamed with wide receiver Henry Marshall on a 43-yard scoring play that helped put the Chiefs in front, 21-13, at the half.

A Different Story

The Raiders returned after intermission and took almost complete control of the game.

The Chiefs, throttled completely in the third quarter, pulled within six points early in the fourth on wide receiver Lawrence Williams's 15-yard run on a reverse handoff.

But Earl Mann put the game out of reach with a 22-yard field goal for the Raiders.

Favored by 14 points, Oakland missed an early scoring opportunity when cornerback Emmitt Thomas made the first of Kansas City's three interceptions. It came in the Kansas City end zone on the seventh play of the game.

On their next possession, the Raiders moved 81 yards in 8 plays with quarterback Kim Stabler hitting Fred Bilezikian with a 31-yard touchdown pass.

Mann's 43-yard field goal 47 seconds into the second quarter put Oakland on top by 10 and the Raiders appeared on their way. But the rest of the quarter belonged to the Chiefs.

AP College Poll

The Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses and total points:

1. So. California (12) 1,105

2. Oklahoma (11) 1,082

3. Michigan (10) 1,069

4. Texas (9) 715

5. Nebraska (8) 696

6. Alabama (7) 684

7. Arkansas (6) 678

8. Notre Dame (5) 678

9. Texas A & M (4) 678

10. Brigham Young (3) 678

11. California (2) 678

12. Kentucky (1) 678

13. Texas Tech (0) 678

14. Louisiana State (0) 678

15. Wisconsin (0) 678

16. Florida (0) 678

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Publishers Sue Tarkenton

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 4 (AP).—The Minnesota Vikings' quarterback, Fran Tarkenton, and the author of a book about him are being sued for alleged copyright violations by the publisher of another book about the National Football League team.

Ross and Haines Publishers, Inc., of Minneapolis, sued Tarkenton, a Minneapolis Star columnist, Jim Klobuchar, and Harper and Row, publishers of "Tarkenton" last year. Klobuchar also wrote "True Hearts and Purple Heads," a book about the Vikings that was published by Ross and Haines in 1976.

Ross and Haines says in a suit that material in "Tarkenton" is derived from Klobuchar's earlier book, on which Ross and Haines owns the copyright.

UPI College Poll

The United Press International board of coaches has selected the top 20 college football teams, with first-place votes and record in parentheses, and total points.

1. So. California (15) 4-0 355

2. Michigan (14) 4-0 320

3. Oklahoma (10) 14-0 321

4. Texas (9-0) 320

5. Ohio State (3-1) 191

6. Nebraska (5-1) 185

7. Arkansas (4-0) 81

8. California (4-0) 80

9. Penn State (3-1) 79

10. Brigham Young (3-0) 18

11. Notre Dame (3-1) 15

12. Wisconsin (2-1) 15

13. Houston (2-1) 10

14. Texas Tech (3-1) 10

15. Texas A & M (3-1) 5

16. Florida (2-1) 5

17. Louisiana State (2-1) 5

18. Wisconsin (4-0) 5

19. Wisconsin (4-0) 5

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29. Wisconsin (4-0) 5

30. Wisconsin (4-0) 5

31. Wisconsin (4-0) 5

32. Wisconsin (4-0) 5

33. Wisconsin (4-0) 5

34. Wisconsin (4-0) 5

35. Wisconsin (4-0) 5

The Soccer Scene Turnaround of Two Careers Shows Sport's Uncertainties

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The uncertainties of a career in sport are brought sharply and cruelly into perspective this week by sudden turning points in the lives of two relatively unknown English soccer professionals.

One, with no pedigree, is making headlines after being elevated to England's most crucial position, the other, with the barest publicity, has been told by a newscaster to quit the sport which his youth and his ability suggested would make him an international name.

First the good news: Peter Ward, who left school at 15 with people scoffing at his ambition to become a soccer player, and who two years ago was playing weekend village games, has suddenly been chosen to try on the mantle of goalkeeper for the English national team, an art which eludes everyone.

Now the bad: John Fiddely, who was transferred from Ipswich to Plymouth for \$57,000 less than a year ago, and whose progress as a lad suggested him as England's future center-half, has been told never to play again after suffering a concussion in a game against Sheffield a week ago.

Each player is 22, which can normally be counted "middle-aged" in sporting terms, a time when careers settle down, either to fulfill rich promise or to persevere in the lower divisions, making at least a living wage. A few words have now transformed and reversed the expectancies of Ward and Fiddely.

Even their physical make-up belies the turn in fortune. Ward is slight, even skinny, a dark-haired fellow, 5 feet 7 and under 140 pounds. That's the major reason why they laughed when he left school in Derby seven years ago and, instead of a soccer apprenticeship, became a factory worker on Rolls Royce engines.

No pro club glanced his way until two years ago when Burton Albion, a semi-professional club, offered him a trial and, before many games and goals were counted, Brighton snapped him up for under \$7,000.

Still at the Top

Even when he began by replying in six goals in eight games, even when last season he scored more goals than anyone in England (36 in 46 games) people made allowances for the fact that Brighton was third division. Well, now it is second, and Ward is still top scorer.

More significantly, England changed managers. Ward got an immediate call to the under-21 team last month and, though the opposition was only Norway, caught the eye with three goals. He was suddenly a fine prospect, particularly when the nation learned he'd done that between hospital visits for bronchial trouble.

What Ward has is that sixth sense that once made Jimmy Greaves the nation's goalkeeper—an ability to somehow appear in unlikely positions, to knock in sharp and what are very often described as "lucky" goals. He also scores wonderful goals, products of shotgun acceleration and excellent balance, and has

Major League Leaders

Final standings based on 460 at bats

STOLEN BASES —	Pete K.C. 51	Johnston, Minn. 47	586, 3.14	Wise, Tex. 11-4	588, 4.77	Romana, Det. 15-7	589, 4.18	D. Martinez, Cal. 14-2	597, 4.13
SLUGGING —	Cal. 1.44	776, 3.38	Cal. 1.44	776, 3.38	Cal. 1.44	776, 3.38	Cal. 1.44	776, 3.38	Cal. 1.44
SLUGGING —	Cal. 1.44	776, 3.38	Cal. 1.44	776, 3.38	Cal. 1.44	776, 3.38	Cal. 1.44	776, 3.38	Cal. 1.44

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Red Watson Faces Ordeal

WATER, England, Oct. 4 (AP).—Tom Watson, the British Open champion, is admitted he was tired and slightly stale today as he fought a grueling day of a golf day in his first world match play

and the losers in each round are eliminated.

Tomorrow's first-round matches: David Graham vs. Hugh Scahill; Hale Irwin vs. Peter Oosterhuis; Hubert Green vs. Graham Marsh; Gary Player vs. Manuel Pinero; Watson vs. Fitch Min-man; Severiano Ballesteros vs. Nick Faldo; Lanny Wadkins vs. Neil Coles and Ray Floyd vs. Ernesto Acosta.

If Watson wins the title, he will be only the second man to capture the British Open in the world match play in the same year. Jack Nicklaus did it in 1970.

The bookies have made Watson 4-1 favorite, with Irwin and Wadkins joint second at 6-1. Green 7-1, Player 8-1 and Floyd 10-1.

Player has competed every year except one since the inaugural in 1964 and has won the title five times.

Robinson Gains Cronin Award

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP).—Brooks Robinson, who announced his retirement this year after 23 seasons as third baseman for the Baltimore Orioles, has been named this year's winner of the Joe Cronin Award for significant achievement in baseball.

The award was established in 1973 when Cronin retired as the American League president.

Previous winners were California's Nolan Ryan, Detroit's Al Kaline, Minnesota's Red Cowens and Baltimore's Jim Palmer.

Robinson's 23 years with the Orioles is a record for a player with one team. He finished with a .971 fielding average, the best ever by a third baseman, and won 16 straight Golden Glove awards for his fielding.

He was a member of 18 consecutive all-star teams and was the league's most valuable player in 1964, the most valuable in the 1968 all-star game and the most valuable in the 1970 World Series.

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